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Agreement Reached on Pullback in Suez Area

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Egyptian and Israeli chiefs of staff today completed agreement on the procedures and a detailed timetable for the disengagement of their military forces along the Suez Canal front.

The operation will start tomorrow at noon and is expected to take 40 days.

[The Israeli Army yesterday began withdrawing equipment from other than forward positions on the west bank of the canal, Reuters reported. Today, before the official start of disengagement, Israel began pulling out of some of its forward positions.]

Generals David Elazar of Israel and Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy of Egypt met for 4 1/2 hours in the green United Nations tent surrounded by UN troops at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

First Step

Gen. Eliazar, the commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, who presided at the meeting, told newsmen: "I hope history may one day record that the first step toward understanding, reconciliation and peace in the Middle East began here at 101."

Gen. Gamasy, meeting Cairo correspondents in his own tent about 20 yards away, said that the Israeli withdrawal from the west bank of the Suez Canal will be completed in 30 days.

During the next 12 days, between Feb. 22 and March 5, Israeli forces will withdraw from their new lines in the Sinai west of the Mitla and Gidi Passes, Gen. Gamasy said.

He did not mention the thinning out of Egyptian forces now on the east bank of the canal and the limitation on the armaments of Egyptian and Israeli forces in their respective zones.

Gen. Elazar, meeting correspondents separately in front of the UN tent, said that he hoped today's meeting, the outgrowth of four days of negotiations by military officers at a lower level, would mark the start of better relations between the two nations.

Gen. Gamasy was asked whether he was satisfied with the disengagement arrangements that had been agreed upon. He answered: "Yes, we have confidence in ourselves, that is why we are satisfied."

Under the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the withdrawing Israeli troops will hand over the vacated territory to UN forces, which in turn will cede it to the Egyptian Army.

Prevent Incidents
UN and Egyptian officers have expressed the conviction that this procedure will prevent incidents between the two forces.

Today's technical agreement, which took four days to negotiate, is based on the more general agreement reached by the Egyptian and Israeli governments last Friday as a result of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's mediation and his "shuttle diplomacy" between Egypt and Israel.

[Six wounded Egyptian soldiers captured along the canal front since November were repatriated at Kilometer 101 through the Red Cross, Associated Press reported.]

Palestinian Participation
MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Egypt called tonight for full Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference as soon as possible.

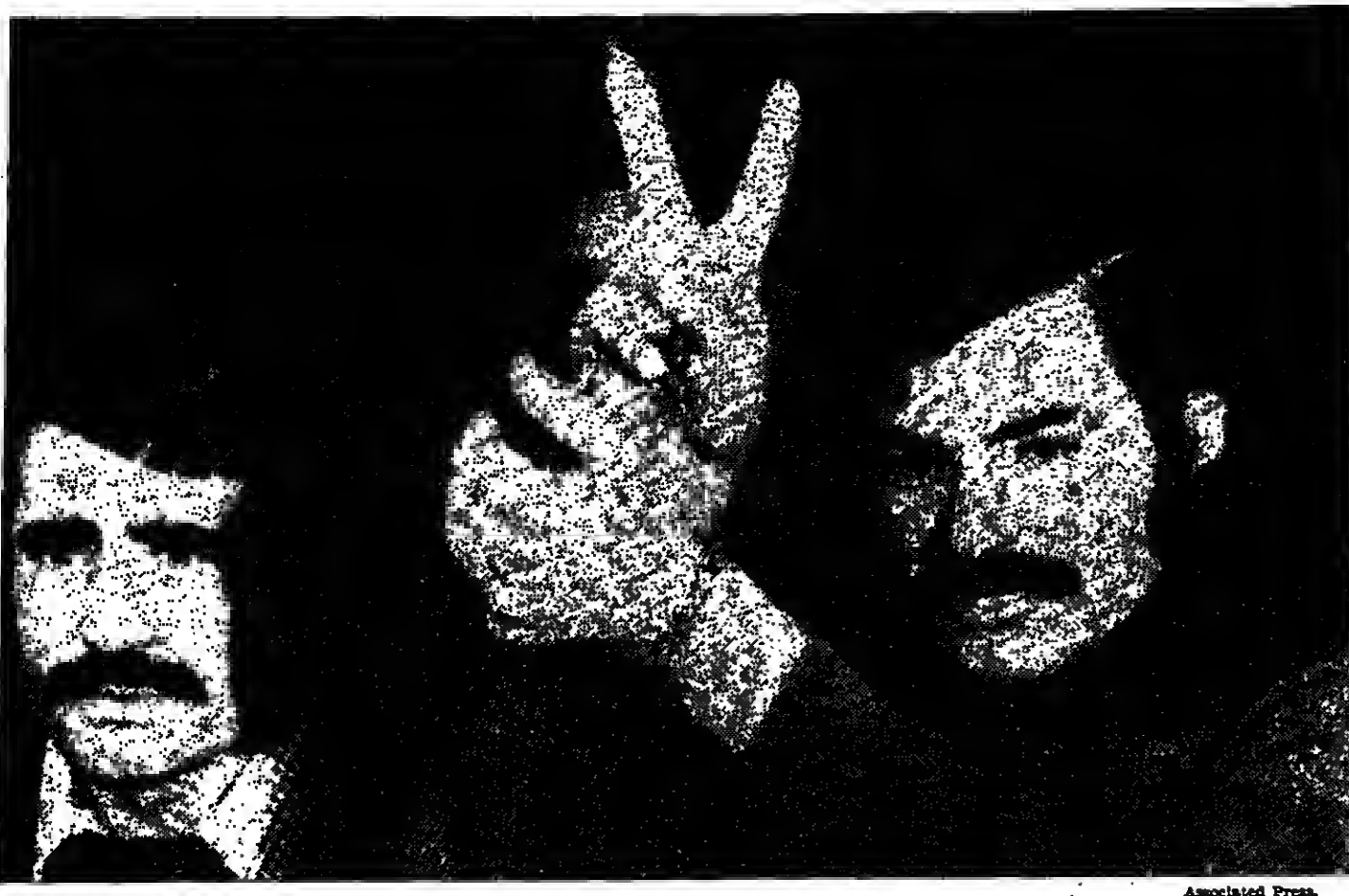
The appeal was in a joint statement issued after a four-day visit to Moscow by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who returned home to Cairo today.

Egyptian sources said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko told Arab and African ambassadors earlier today that the Russians and Egyptians also want Syria to join the Geneva talks. But this was not mentioned in the statement.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was recognized at a recent Arab foreign ministers meeting as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO has not said that it would accept an invitation to participate when the second stage of the Geneva talks begins.

Syria, until now, has refused to participate in the talks.

Humphrey Back on Job
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., returned to work yesterday and was described as "feeling fine." He was released from Bethesda Naval Medical Center last Saturday after a two-week stay because of discomfort resulting from X-ray treatment for a bladder tumor.



DEFIANT GESTURE—Khantouran Pasaal, one of the Palestinian terrorists on trial, gives victory sign on arriving in Athens court, while Arid Shafik, a second defendant, sits quietly. They both received death penalties last night.

Concorde Debut Delayed to '76

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Defense Minister Robert Galley said today that the Franco-British supersonic transport Concorde, scheduled to go into service in 1975, now will not fly commercially until 1976.

Speaking at a lunch for journalists, Mr. Galley said: "Concorde will not be on the Atlantic run before 1976."

Sources in the French aviation industry said the reason was that, with the rise of fuel prices and apparent fuel shortages, the French government was in no hurry to put the Concorde into service.

Air France and British Airways have made the only firm orders for the plane.

For Airport Terror That Killed 5, Hurt 55 Greece Sentences Two Palestinians to Death

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, Jan. 24.—A criminal court today convicted and sentenced to death two Black September terrorists for murdering five persons in a grenade and gun attack that also injured 55 persons in the transit lounge of Athens airport last Aug. 5.

In a 50-minute summation at the end of the trial, which had begun today, prosecutor Nicholas Arid Shafik, 32, a topographer, and Khantouran Pasaal, 31, a shoemaker, were asked for their conviction on six of the 50 counts against each of them. He asked that guilty verdicts be returned on the murder charges.

Leniency could be employed by the panel of judges, he noted. If the bench did not label their crimes "odious," as the indictment had done.

But the judges did rule that the five murders were premeditated, "odious," and "atrocious." The president of the jurists' panel told the two Jordan-born Palestinians that they could appeal to Greece's Supreme Court on the grounds of any procedural irregularities that their counsel might claim occurred during the trial.

Describing the two men as dangerous to the public order, the bench said that if the death sentence were abrogated for any reason, they were each to serve prison terms of 21 years and forfeiture of their civil rights and expulsion from the country after their release from prison.

Defense counsel Constantine Stefanakis said that he would appeal, claiming that it had been irregular for the judges to fail to heed the prosecutor's request for leniency.

The prison sentences were given on the 46 nonhomicide charges—attempted willful homicide, illegal possession and use of arms, harassing air traffic, obstructing communications, damaging foreign property and illegal detention of 45 persons.

After 12 hours of trial, the judges deliberated for two hours to reach their guilty verdicts, then decided on the sentences in a 20-minute conference.

The sentence was pronounced in Greek, and after its translation into Arabic, the two Palestinians stood up in their seats, raised their hands in protest in the air and walked toward the five-man bench in protest.

The two first looked surprised, then silent, and remained speechless in contrast to their earlier happy behavior, which included the flashing of victory signs.

Police pulled them back from the bench and hustled them out of court under heavy armed guard.

The two Arabs had pleaded guilty as the trial began today but said they carried out the massacre in retaliation for Israeli attacks against Arab guerrillas in Beirut.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

French, Saudi Ministers Pledge Friendship

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert was told here tonight that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had decided to make friendship with France a principle of his policies.

The Saudi minister of state for foreign affairs, Omar al-Sakaf, said in a dinner speech that the monarch was convinced that France had offered friendship without strings attached.

In his reply, Mr. Jobert said that, during their talks today, he and Mr. Sakaf had deepened their understanding of each other. He said the king understood

"the true quality" of their friendship. The two ministers' remarks were made available to the press by French officials.

Mr. Jobert said that King Faisal had devoted his life to his country "and I may say this evening, to Franco-Saudi friendship."

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active cooperation" in industry, agriculture and cultural exchange.

The French and Saudi ministers spent three hours discussing economic cooperation between their countries.

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Jobert, they went straight into reviewing French industrial projects under way here and others still under consideration, French sources said.

A working group of several officials from both nations met later to draw up the balance of projects now being considered.

The French sources suggested that the Saudis had decided to take the opportunity offered them by the present energy crisis to look ahead in terms of industrial development over the next 30 or 50 years.

Deal Not Discussed
The two ministers did not discuss oil this afternoon, a French official said.

A French spokesman said that a 20-year oil-for-arms deal made public here this month would not be signed in its final form during Mr. Jobert's visit, as had been forecast earlier.

This left open the possibility that they might initial part of the accord which, according to Paris reports, would give France 800 million tons of Saudi oil during the next 30 years.

Mr. Jobert will spend today, the Muslim Sabbath, at Mr. Sakaf's home in the suburbs of Jidda.

French Press Protest
PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Two French news organizations yesterday refused to allow their correspondents to accompany Mr. Jobert to Saudi Arabia because a French newspaper reporter was refused a visa.

Eric Rouleau, correspondent for Le Monde, was refused a visa by the Saudi authorities because, informed sources said, he is Jewish and a personal friend of Libyan leader Moamer Gadhafi.

Relations between Col. Gadhafi and Saudi Arabia's King Faisal are reported cool.

The leftist news magazine Nouvel Observateur and the news agency Agence Generale de Presse said that in solidarity with Le Monde they would not go to Saudi Arabia but would join the minister's press party for his other visits to Kuwait and Syria.

Last-Minute Heath Appeal Rejected

Miners Call a Strike Vote; Joblessness Soars in U.K.

By Terry Roberts

LONDON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers rejected a dramatic last-minute appeal today from Prime Minister Edward Heath and ordered a strike vote in Britain's coal fields.

At the same time, the government reported the largest monthly increase in unemployment since 1945, providing clear evidence that the British economy has at last fallen out of the growth phase that was a hallmark of the Heath administration until last fall.

The call for a strike vote by the executive board of the 280,000-member National Union of Mineworkers—banned to recommend a strike—could lead to a complete shutdown of the nation's coal mines in as little as 17 days and represents a major setback in the government's efforts to resolve the difficulties now afflicting the economy.

A ban on overtime by the miners has already seriously curtailed coal production and jeopardized the nation's power supply, leading to the government's decision to impose a three-day work week on most of British industry at the start of the year. A full strike by the union would intensify the crisis.

Overtime Ban

The overtime ban, in effect for 11 weeks, has cut coal production an estimated 35 percent, causing partial depletion of stockpiles. However, the shutdown has not been as substantial as had been anticipated, mainly because of the mild temperatures prevailing for the last several weeks.

As a result the overtime ban has put less pressure on the government than the union's leaders had hoped, leading to the decision to reject the miners' appeal.

Throughout its negotiations with the government, the union has maintained that coal miners are underpaid relative to wages in other industries. The government has conceded that this may be the case and has, therefore, agreed to discuss further compensation, but not before the miners accept the present offer.

The government said an increase of 123,040 in unemployment as of mid-January was the largest increase in one month since World War II. The government said 3,284,432 workers had applied for unemployment benefits as of midmonth—mostly because of the short work week.

Mr. Heath indicated last week that the mild winter plus the apparent success of power-saving measures might enable British industry to move to a four-day or five-day work week soon.

The miners' strike vote may prevent such a move. The government had said it would announce its plans today but

called off the announcement while awaiting the outcome of the union's board meeting. The prime minister summoned his cabinet to an emergency meeting tonight at 10 Downing Street, apparently to discuss how to respond to the latest developments. It was uncertain whether (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Says He Saw Nixon's Evidence

Sen. Scott Stakes Credibility On His Defense of President

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Nixon had a credibility problem. Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, publicly defended President Nixon. Mr. Scott may have a credibility problem.

What happened to Sen. Scott between Sunday and yesterday is a measure of the deep skepticism that has infected much of Watergate-era Washington and, perhaps, the nation.

Sen. Scott declared Sunday in a nationally televised interview that he had seen White House material disproving some of the major Watergate charges against the President. The senator's intentions, a spokesman said yesterday, were good—to try to prod Mr. Nixon into making public his own best defense.

The Pennsylvania senator declined to say what the material was on which accusations it cleared up, and he lamented the reluctance of the White House to make it public.

Since then, Sen. Scott's associates have let it be known that the senator was preparing to denounce what appeared to be the damaging allegations by John W. Dean III, the former White House legal counsel, that Mr. Nixon was aware of the Watergate cover-up before March 21, when the President said he first learned of it.

Backed by Ford
Tuesday, in seeming support of the senator, Vice-President Ford said at a news conference that he too had been assured in his case by Mr. Nixon that there was evidence to disprove Dean's explosive sworn testimony to the Senate Watergate committee six months ago. The President offered to show him the material.

Mr. Ford said, but he was uncertain whether he should read it and so far had not had time to do so.

The clear suggestion was that the White House had given the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Earl Krogh Jr.

Krogh Given Six Months In Burglary

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Earl Krogh Jr., former head of the White House "plumbers" unit, was sentenced to six months in jail today for his part in the 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

In a lengthy statement, Krogh said he was "deeply sorrowful" for what he did, especially because it "represented an official government action" but did not implicate additional White House officials in the break-in.

Federal Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, in handing down the sentence, said that while he did consider Krogh's eloquent statement of remorse, and the fact that his "wholly improper, illegal task was assigned by higher authority," the fact remained that "every punishment short of jail would, in the court's view, be inadequate."

Judge Gesell sentenced Krogh to a term of two to six years in prison but suspended all but six months of the prison term and ordered that Krogh be placed on two years' unsupervised probation following his release.

Pentagon Papers Case
Krogh pleaded guilty Nov. 29 to one count of violating the civil rights of Dr. Lewis J. Fielding, whose office was burglarized by members of the White House special investigations unit known as the "plumbers." Krogh admitted that he authorized the break-in in an attempt to develop information about Mr. Ellsberg's role in the disclosure of the Pentagon papers.

Krogh originally was indicted for the burglary in a California state court along with three other persons—John D. Ehrlichman, President Nixon's former chief domestic adviser; and G. Gordon Liddy and David R. Young, two former "plumbers." But the charge in California against Krogh was dropped when he pleaded guilty in the federal court here. The California trial of the three other men is scheduled to start April 15.

Krogh, 34, was given 10 days to arrange his personal affairs before beginning his prison term. He could have been sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for his offense.

In his 13-page statement today, Krogh said, "I received no specific instruction or authority (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

23 Boys Die in Belgian School Dorm Blaze

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 24 (UPI).—A flash fire swept through part of a dormitory at a Roman Catholic boys' school last night and the police said 23 pupils were killed. A fire department official said today the emergency exits were "absolutely inadequate."

The fire caught 23 boys, aged 13 to 15, sleeping in the dormitory at Sacred Heart Boys' School, the police said, but 40 escaped, two of them with second or third-degree burns. They were listed in serious condition.

The blaze broke out at 11 p.m., the police said, and the smoke was so thick that most of the victims were overcome while trying to escape. Their bodies were later burned beyond recognition. Queen Fabiola joined mourning

parents at the burned-out, 40-year-old, brick-and-wood dormitory. The cause of the fire was undetermined.

"To me, the emergency exit equate," Lt. Joseph Daniels, a fire department commander, said. "There was only one door that really served as an exit and entrance at the same time. The only other door in the dormitory was virtually blocked by a row of bed compartments."

The Rev. Filibert Coenen, one of the Franciscan Fathers who operate the Sacred Heart School, in this northeastern Belgian town, said:

"Of course, there had been talk of the need for fire drills, but none were staged that I know of. After the catastrophe, it is very

regrettable."

But it is like sin—contrition comes afterward."

Lt. Daniels said that smoking by pupils prohibited in the dormitory could not be ruled out as a cause.

The fire was confined to the third story of the dormitory, which was divided into cubicles with plywood and fiberboard that fed the flames.

N.Y. Fire Kills 8
LIBERTY, N.Y., Jan. 24 (AP).—At least eight persons, including four from one family and three from another, were killed today when a fire raged through a low-income apartment house here, officials said.

Firemen in this Catskill Mountain resort were able to rescue seven persons from the burning building. Five of those rescued were hospitalized.

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Criticizes Arabs on Oil

Pompidou Orders Planning To Face an Economic Crisis

POITIERS, France, Jan. 24 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou today ordered an emergency action plan to meet an economic crisis caused by Arab oil price increases which he said were too high and too frequent.

For 50 years, these oil-producing countries have seen foreign firms and foreign countries fix oil prices which were certain-

ly too low and which chiefly benefited Europe," he said.

"But it seems that the producers have gone beyond their original objectives and posted prices which are excessive both in their absolute and the rate of increase."

Speaking at the city hall here during a one-day visit, Mr. Pompidou said that acting on his orders, Prime Minister Pierre Messmer today instructed the Economic Planning Office to draft an action plan of two to three years to combat the impact of spiraling oil prices.

Defends Franc Float

Mr. Pompidou also defended his government's action in floating the franc Monday, in effect devaluing it by 5 percent against the dollar.

He said if there had been no float, "we would have seen our currency reserves melt away, which in turn would have unleashed a speculative attack on the franc."

The government has said the float will make French goods cheaper on foreign markets and the consequent stimulus to exports should go some way to closing the payments gap.

Mr. Pompidou said the energy crisis would mean higher prices and a deficit in France's balance of payments.

He said the Arab oil states decided to use petroleum as a political weapon to achieve a Middle East settlement. He added:

"Behind this political aspect one perceives a more profound, more far-reaching consideration, that natural resources belong first of all to the countries in which they are located."

Mr. Pompidou said he believed the producers were tempted into action because Western economies were booming and heavily dependent on oil.

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CALL FOR ACTION—President Georges Pompidou speaking at the city hall in Poitiers yesterday. He ordered a plan to cope with economic crisis brought on by oil price rise.

IRA Copter Hijackers Bomb Letters Call Ulster Police With Two Duds Solzhenitsyn

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 24.—The outlawed Irish Republican Army, using a helicopter hijacked by a machine-gun-wielding blonde girl and three accomplices, today staged its first air raid in Northern Ireland, trying to hit a police station in Strabane with two milk-can bombs. The bombs did not explode.

A British Army spokesman said that one can feel about 50 yards from the police station and still open fire. It was found to contain at least 30 pounds of homemade explosive. The second can was believed to have fallen into the nearby River Mourne, the spokesman said.

In Dublin, a spokesman for Irish helicopters, Ltd., said that the craft had been hijacked from Leterkeny, across the border from Strabane, which is 13 miles south of Londonderry.

The blonde girl, giving her name as Stephanie Grant, two weeks ago hired charter pilot John Hobday to take her for a ride today in his helicopter, according to police in the Irish Republic.

"Photo Mission" Mr. Hobday, 35, an Englishman, was under the impression that she wanted him to pick up three newsmen at Gortnashork in County Donegal to take aerial photographs of offshore lightships.

The "newsmen" turned out to be IRA members who forced Mr. Hobday, at gunpoint, to fly the five-seat Sikhoi helicopter to Strabane.

They made a reconnaissance flight over the sandbag-ringed police post, then made two bombing runs at an altitude of about 250 feet before racing back across the border river. The IRA squad forced Mr. Hobday to land in a deserted field near Cloughfin, and escaped in a car.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing later claimed responsibility. The army said tonight that if the IRA tried another air attack, soldiers will try to shoot down the attackers. A spokesman said that security forces withheld fire today because the 10-minute attack was so inaccurate and ineffective. Police sources said that police wanted to avoid the risk of downing the craft in the town and causing civilian casualties.

IRA personnel in November hijacked another helicopter owned by the same firm, forced it down in the yard of Dublin's Mountjoy Prison and carried to freedom Seamus Twomey, reputed Provisional chief of staff, and two other IRA leaders.

Jan. 24.—The IRA later said that the IRA would mount air attacks on Northern Ireland.

The guerrillas scored another success today. One snaked a bomb into this capital's center,

on his inauguration last May. A few days later, the Provisional-controlled congress repealed a series of anti-terrorist decrees.

Raid Increased But the People's Revolutionary Army—a group that is believed to number no more than 2,000 guerrillas, along with about 12,000 other members in clandestine cells—has instead stepped up its raids and kidnappings and has denounced Mr. Peron as a "bourgeois reformer." Five guerrillas freed by the amnesty were among a group captured in an unsuccessful attack on a military medical post in September.

The guerrillas have also tried to woo the considerable minority of leftists in the Peronist movement who have been bitterly disappointed by the leader's support of conservative trade unionists and a wage-price freeze, and by his conciliatory attitude toward Argentine and foreign businessmen.

Mr. Peron has responded by presiding over a purge of left-wing followers and by seeking to link them with the guerrillas.

W. Berlin Transit Halt BERLIN, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A three-hour transit strike by 2,000 transport employees paralyzed West Berlin early today. The workers want a 15-percent wage increase.

Raid in Mozambique LISBON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—And Portuguese guerrillas attacked a military compound in Inhambane, Mozambique, early yesterday, the Portuguese news agency ANI said today. There were no reports of Portuguese casualties, but the agency said that two guerrillas were killed.

Sentence Upheld For Mrs. Irving ZURICH, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—A Zurich court today upheld a two-year prison sentence imposed on Edith Irving for her part in the Howard Hughes autobiography hoax.

Mrs. Irving, 38, Swiss-born wife of American writer Clifford Irving, has been in jail since March 8, 1973, when a Zurich court sentenced her on charges of fraud and forgery. She had deposited checks in a Zurich bank which were intended as a publisher's payment to the "billionaire reclusive Howard Hughes."

Irving was jailed for 2 1/2 years by a U.S. court and fined \$10,000 for defrauding the publishing firm. He was freed from a federal prison earlier this month and transferred to a "halfway house" for convicts in New York City.

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The guerrillas have also tried to woo the considerable minority of leftists in the Peronist movement who have been bitterly disappointed by the leader's support of conservative trade unionists and a wage-price freeze, and by his conciliatory attitude toward Argentine and foreign businessmen.

Mr. Peron has responded by presiding over a purge of left-wing followers and by seeking to link them with the guerrillas.

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IRA Copter Hijackers Bomb Letters Call Ulster Police With Two Duds Solzhenitsyn

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Jan. 24.—The outlawed Irish Republican Army, using a helicopter hijacked by a machine-gun-wielding blonde girl and three accomplices, today staged its first air raid in Northern Ireland, trying to hit a police station in Strabane with two milk-can bombs. The bombs did not explode.

A British Army spokesman said that one can feel about 50 yards from the police station and still open fire. It was found to contain at least 30 pounds of homemade explosive. The second can was believed to have fallen into the nearby River Mourne, the spokesman said.

In Dublin, a spokesman for Irish helicopters, Ltd., said that the craft had been hijacked from Leterkeny, across the border from Strabane, which is 13 miles south of Londonderry.

The blonde girl, giving her name as Stephanie Grant, two weeks ago hired charter pilot John Hobday to take her for a ride today in his helicopter, according to police in the Irish Republic.

"Photo Mission" Mr. Hobday, 35, an Englishman, was under the impression that she wanted him to pick up three newsmen at Gortnashork in County Donegal to take aerial photographs of offshore lightships.

The "newsmen" turned out to be IRA members who forced Mr. Hobday, at gunpoint, to fly the five-seat Sikhoi helicopter to Strabane.

They made a reconnaissance flight over the sandbag-ringed police post, then made two bombing runs at an altitude of about 250 feet before racing back across the border river. The IRA squad forced Mr. Hobday to land in a deserted field near Cloughfin, and escaped in a car.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing later claimed responsibility. The army said tonight that if the IRA tried another air attack, soldiers will try to shoot down the attackers. A spokesman said that security forces withheld fire today because the 10-minute attack was so inaccurate and ineffective. Police sources said that police wanted to avoid the risk of downing the craft in the town and causing civilian casualties.

IRA personnel in November hijacked another helicopter owned by the same firm, forced it down in the yard of Dublin's Mountjoy Prison and carried to freedom Seamus Twomey, reputed Provisional chief of staff, and two other IRA leaders.

Jan. 24.—The IRA later said that the IRA would mount air attacks on Northern Ireland.

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By McNamara, Kissinger, Shultz

House Defeat of Aid Bill Assailed

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, today called the defeat in the House of increased support for the International Development Association "an unmitigated disaster."

The House of Representatives voted yesterday against American participation in a new IDA funding program, which would cost the United States \$1.5 billion over about four years.

"This is an unmitigated disaster for hundreds of millions of people in the poorest nations of the world," Mr. McNamara said. He said the IDA, ranking among donor countries already had fallen to 14th among the 16 significant donor countries. In the administration, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury George F. Shultz issued a joint statement that said:

"This money formed part of a equitable shared effort among all industrialized nations to provide the capital and know-how to help the poorest of developing countries. In this most critical of times for international unity and harmony, this action represents a major setback to our efforts of cooperation and to the ability of the United States to provide leadership in a world where there is an increasingly serious tendency for nations to believe that their best interest lies in going it alone."

They said that they would confer "immediately" with members of both parties "in an effort to find a way in which the United States can continue to play a role of leadership fully consistent with our own economic situation."

The proposed U.S. contribution would have been \$1.5 billion spread over four years out of a total contribution from the richer countries of \$4.5 billion.

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The authorization bill was defeated by a vote of 248 to 158. Only 47 Republicans supported it. The Democrats split much more closely, with 108 for the measure and 113 opposed.

A major factor in the vote was growing disillusionment with foreign aid in general, particularly at a time when there has been a squeeze on many federal domestic programs.

Another key factor was the announcement by Rep. George H. Mahon, D., Texas, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that he would not support the bill.

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But Improperities Noted

Schlesinger Denies 'Spy Ring' Provided White House Data

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger said today that there were "no secret White House documents" slipped to the Pentagon in 1971, but there is "no evidence of any military 'spy ring' was operating."

Describing his assessment as "tentative judgments," Mr. Schlesinger indirectly acknowledged that among the "improprieties" were apparent instances of an individual looking through the briefcase of the President's advisor for national security documents, Henry Kissinger, and rescuing and perhaps copying documents which were intended to be destroyed as rough drafts of secret material.

Mr. Schlesinger spoke at a press conference. "It was the defense chief's first public comment on the evidence he launched his own informal investigation into the matter last week."

Under questioning by newsmen, Mr. Schlesinger also disclosed that one of his aides had been refused permission by White House lawyer, J. Fred Buzhardt, to obtain a taped interrogation of Adm. Robert O. Welander by David R. Young. Mr. Young was a member of the White House's own secret "plumbers" group investigating the alleged spying activities of the leak of minutes of White House meetings to columnist Jack Anderson.

Mr. Schlesinger said it was not clear why the tape would not be made available to him, other than that it may possibly be impounded as evidence in the "plumbers" trials for some of the "plumbers."

Responding to questions, Mr. Schlesinger delivered a polite but clear attack on the operation and assessments of the "plumbers" involved in the investigation, and a strong defense of Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Adm. Moorer has acknowledged receiving some improperly obtained documents from the White House liaison office that Adm. Welander headed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The Senate Democratic leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, expressed "serious concern" today over what he said was a "tenuous" defense of Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger to inject "doubts" into the "plumbers" investigation, particularly the "Middle East and Vietnam."

Sen. Mansfield said he was "convinced" that the "plumbers" had been "grossly deceived" by Mr. Schlesinger, which the senator said suggested "the possibility of U.S. military incursions into the Middle East to bring out the oil and a reinvigoration of our forces in the still unsettled conflict of Vietnam."

"Offhand comments on questions of foreign policy are not in the compass of [his] responsibility and I would suggest, most respectfully, directed to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which has oversight of the defense department, should examine any tendencies to stray beyond that compass."

\$6.8 Million Bid For Geothermal Leases in Calif.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 24 (WP).—Shell Oil Co. was the highest bidder Tuesday in the first competitive leasing of federally owned geothermal steam resources in the United States. Other energy firms making bids included Standard of California, Getty, Signal and Union.

Shell submitted top bids of \$4.5 million for two leases near the Geysers, south of the San Francisco Bay Area in a region where the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. already is producing electricity from underground steam in private lands.

Altogether, top bidders offered the federal government \$6,811,850 for leases on 20 tracts where geologists have found geothermal power involving the natural underground heating of seeped water.

Officials of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management estimated that three to five years of exploration would be needed before construction could begin on electricity-generating plants and fire to 10 years would elapse before production could begin.

Plots in the Geysers area, where steam filters to the surface through fissures in the earth, brought leasing bids totaling \$5,226,727, while those in Central California's Mono Lake area brought \$652,932, and Imperial Valley sites in southern California brought \$641,198.

The Central and southern California resources must be tapped by extensive drilling.

Cosmos-629 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-629 satellite in its top-secret Cosmos program. The reported.



FORMAL PORTRAIT—Photo released by White House this week shows President Nixon with members of his cabinet. From left: Bryce Harlow, counselor; Claude Brinegar, Secretary of Transportation; Casper Weinberger, HEW Secretary; Frederick Dert, Secretary of Commerce; Melvin Laird, counselor; Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior; James Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense; Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State; President Nixon; Vice-President Ford; George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury; William Saxhe, Attorney General; Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget; Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture; Peter Brennan, Secretary of Labor; Anne Armstrong, counselor; James Lynn, HUD Secretary, and John Scali, UN envoy.

On Data for House Impeachment Study

Rodino Says Jaworski Is Being Helpful

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (UPI).—Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., said today that Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski had agreed to cooperate in seeking ways to provide information to the House Judiciary Committee during its impeachment study.

After meeting with committee members and staff, Mr. Rodino told reporters he had "just been in contact with Mr. Jaworski and he indicated there are avenues he believes to be open."

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica appears to hold the key to the situation. Mr. Rodino insisted that he has no authority to turn over documents or other evidence to the House group, which is studying possible impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

Asked about ways of obtaining the information now limited to use by the Watergate grand jury, Mr. Rodino noted that the committee's special counsel, John Doar, could petition Judge Sirica to allow the release of the material to the committee.

Legal experts cited a 1960 ruling by the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals which might be precedent for Judge Sirica to instruct Mr. Jaworski to provide information to the committee.

Resignation Favored

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (UPI).—President Nixon should resign, the majority of 900 corporate chief executives queried by the magazine *Dun's Review* said.

The February issue of the business magazine said nearly all the 300 voted for Mr. Nixon to resign, but a majority now want him to quit.

The chief reason given by the corporate chiefs was that the President "cannot regain the confidence of the people so we need a fresh start." A majority of the executives are against impeachment, fearing such proceedings would be too distracting for a nation already divided.

Nixon Says He Will Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon will fight impeachment "right down to the wire," according to a group of congressmen who met with him yesterday.

Rep. G.V. Montgomery, D., Miss., quipped the President as saying: "It's unthinkable that I will resign; I'll fight it right down to the wire."

"I got the impression that he is on the offensive and that he wants to get his message across," said Rep. Peter R. Frelinghuysen, R., N.J., who is a member of another group of congressmen that met with Mr. Nixon on Tuesday.

Mr. Montgomery, commenting on the meeting yesterday with

congressmen from Southern and South-Central states, said he "got the impression he is going to bore in more and more on doing his job."

"When we left he was still President all the way," he said. "He did not ask or plead for support."

Mr. Frelinghuysen quoted Mr. Nixon as saying that "under no circumstances could I consider resignation, though it might not be a bad life to live" on a pension.

He said Mr. Nixon told the congressmen that he has determined that "now is a time to fight and to fight like hell."

Mr. Nixon gave a similar message to the Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, at a breakfast meeting today dealing mostly with legislative matters.

"He said he would not resign and he would fight impeachment if it came to that," Sen. Mansfield said. He prefaced his response to the question from newsmen by saying "I did not bring it up."

Soviet Rocket Tests Set Today in Pacific

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Soviet government announced today it will conduct tests of carrier rockets, set to deliver nuclear warheads, in the Northern Pacific starting tomorrow through Feb. 10.

The announcement by Tass, the government news agency, warned ships and planes of danger from noon to midnight daily local time in an area south of the Aleutian Islands.

Chile Refugees to Cuba

GENEVA, Jan. 24 (UPI).—The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said yesterday that Cuba has agreed to accept political refugees from Chile. It said a group of 35 left Santiago for Havana via Lima, Peru, and a second group of 60 persons, will leave tomorrow.

Witness in Maryland Trial Says Agnew Got Kickbacks

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Jerome B. Wolff testified yesterday that he personally received at least \$85,000 in a kickback scheme which allegedly involved Agnew Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

Wolff's testimony at the trial of Baltimore County Executive Dale Anderson was the first time that information on the scheme allegedly involving Agnew had been given in open court under oath.

Most of the scheme's details had been revealed in a statement of evidence by the Justice Department on Oct. 10, the day Agnew resigned as vice-president.

Wolff agreed to testify in return for partial immunity from prosecution in the case.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Anderson's attorney, Wolff said \$36,000 of the kickback money he received between 1967 and 1969 came from an extortion scheme involving Agnew and E.E. Hamerman Jr., a Baltimore mortgage broker and close Agnew associate.

Wolff, 55, said Mr. Hamerman hatched the scheme to extort kickbacks from some firms receiving state roads contracts shortly after Wolff was named chairman of the Maryland State Roads Commission in March, 1967.

He said nine engineering firms and a financial institution were victims of the alleged extortion scheme.

A fourth of the money that resulted from this scheme went to himself, a fourth to Mr. Hamerman and half to Agnew, Wolff said.

Wolff said about \$10,000 of the kickback money was collected after Agnew, who had been Maryland governor, was elected vice-president and Wolff had joined the vice-presidential staff as science adviser.

Agnew's Novel Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Agnew has tried un-

Senate Votes For Tax Cut, Then Shelves It

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Senate voted today to cut personal income taxes by \$3.5 billion a year, but then turned around and shelved the legislation.

First it adopted, 53-27, a proposal by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., to raise the personal income tax exemption from \$750 to \$850, retroactive through 1973.

But then it accepted, 47-27, a motion by Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., to return the bill to the Finance Committee, of which he is chairman. This in effect drops the plan for the time being.

Sen. Long said that the personal-exemption amendment and several other floor amendments had loaded the bill down so much that it now required further consideration.

Student War Kills 3 More in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP).—Three students died today in attacks growing out of the rivalry of student factions here and in nearby Yokohama, police said. The deaths brought to 18 the number of students killed in recent battles between factions.

In Tokyo, four students believed to be members of Ekusamura, a revolutionary Marxist group, were beaten with steel pipes at their meeting hall. Their assailants were believed to be members of the Chukakuha, an organization of the political center.

Two of the Marxists died and the two others were injured seriously, police said.

A student died and one was injured seriously when attacked in a dining room at Yokohama National University by about six youths who wielded steel pipes. According to testimony, members of the patrol sent out to keep watch over shops that had been burglarized during the night helped themselves to merchandise.

Most Common Open-Heart Operation

Wide U.S. Study Evaluating Coronary Bypass Surgery

By Jane E. Brody

MARCO ISLAND, Fla., Jan. 24 (NYT).—In about 30 medical centers around the country, hundreds of patients with severe heart disease are participating in studies that seek to determine once and for all whether the nation's most popular open-heart operation—coronary bypass surgery—does, in fact, more good than harm.

The operation, which has been spread with revolutionary zeal in the last five or six years, is intended to supplement or replace diseased coronary blood vessels with places of arteries moved from other parts of the body and so restore adequate circulation to the heart muscle that was not receiving enough oxygen-containing blood.

This condition, called ischemia, usually results in the frightening, crushing chest pains of angina pectoris. Sometimes when the patient is performing a physical activity—such as climbing stairs—that requires added work by the heart.

Ischemia can also disrupt the heart's electrical rhythm, causing sudden death, or it can lead to death of a part of the heart muscle—the classical heart attack.

In the coronary bypass operation—the most conservative estimate is that 25,000 are now being done annually in this country—the piece of a vein from the leg is used to create a detour around a segment of coronary artery that has become nearly closed off by the insidious clogging of atherosclerosis—the depositing of fatty substances and fibrosis of the arteries. In most cases, patients receive more than one bypass segment in the same operation.

Dramatic Relief

One well-established result of the surgery is that most patients—70 to 90 percent—experience dramatic relief from the pains of angina and are usually able to withstand more physical activity.

But it is not yet known whether the operation diminishes their risk of future heart attacks, other severe complications or even premature death.

One of the several attempts to define the benefits and risks of coronary bypass surgery was described at a meeting here by Dr. J. David Briscoe, chairman of the department of medicine at

As U.S. Reserves Drop

Nixon Will Sign Order Soon Lifting Wheat Import Quotas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Nixon will sign "in the very near future" an executive order lifting curbs on wheat imports, the White House said today.

A spokesman said the U.S. Tariff Commission sent Mr. Nixon a report today and that he would base his action on it.

The commission recommended that he suspend wheat import quotas until June 30. It said such action would not adversely affect government wheat programs and the amount of wheat products processed in this country.

The prospect of the United States, the world's leading wheat exporter, having to import wheat to make ends meet springs from the delicate diplomacy of détente and the straining U.S. economy.

Yesterday, the Agriculture Department lowered its earlier prediction for the nation's wheat supply.

It said wheat reserves, already crimped by record exports, may be down to 182 million bushels by next July 1, the lowest since 1947.

A week ago, department officials estimated the stockpile would be 205 million bushels. A week earlier, officials described as "irrational statement" baking industry prediction that wheat shortages could boost bread prices to \$1 a loaf.

The new estimate "does indicate a little tighter situation... and increases the possibility of importing wheat or flour," assistant Secretary of Agriculture Carroll G. Brumbyer said.

Mr. Nixon has the authority now to suspend quotas for wheat imports, currently limited to about 800,000 bushels a year.

Dealers See No Shortage

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Middle Western grain dealers insisted this week that there was no reason to expect a serious shortage of flour or bread here.

1 Survivor, 7 Dead Found in Snowslide

TERRACE, British Columbia, Jan. 24 (AP).—Seven bodies and one survivor had been pulled from a snowslide that crushed a service station and café and buried a small trailer park 23 miles west of this northwest British Columbia community.

Volkmann Werner Zobel, 30, of Prince Rupert, the sole survivor found thus far, was dragged from under six feet of hard-packed snow left by Tuesday's avalanche. He spent more than five hours under the snow before he was found. He was reported in improved condition yesterday after suffering severe shock and exhaustion.

The search was interrupted yesterday because of fears of a second avalanche.

Six Policemen Jailed For Stealing in Nice

NICE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Six policemen were sentenced to prison terms today for stealing the merchandise they were supposed to be guarding.

Rene Serr, 41, who was surprised while trying to break into a tobacco shop in the Nice railroad station, was sentenced to four years in prison and five other members of L'Eclaire police force were given lesser sentences.

According to testimony, members of the patrol sent out to keep watch over shops that had been burglarized during the night helped themselves to merchandise.

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South Bronx Is No Place To Lie Down

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP).—An undercover policeman dressed in a truck driver's uniform, faked a collapse on a sidewalk in the South Bronx. He soon found out that reports of numerous street crimes in the area were not exaggerated.

As Officer Paul Mooney lay feigning unconsciousness Sunday, seven young men surrounded him. They stole his wristwatch and a wallet containing \$2.

Mr. Mooney said that while they were debating whether to kick him in the face, he raised his arm to summon help from a backup squad and the gang beat him. Other officers rushed to Mr. Mooney's aid. They captured three of the youths and charged them with robbery.

Dealers See No Shortage

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (NYT).—Middle Western grain dealers insisted this week that there was no reason to expect a serious shortage of flour or bread here.

1 Survivor, 7 Dead Found in Snowslide

TERRACE, British Columbia, Jan. 24 (AP).—Seven bodies and one survivor had been pulled from a snowslide that crushed a service station and café and buried a small trailer park 23 miles west of this northwest British Columbia community.

Volkmann Werner Zobel, 30, of Prince Rupert, the sole survivor found thus far, was dragged from under six feet of hard-packed snow left by Tuesday's avalanche. He spent more than five hours under the snow before he was found. He was reported in improved condition yesterday after suffering severe shock and exhaustion.

The search was interrupted yesterday because of fears of a second avalanche.

Six Policemen Jailed For Stealing in Nice

NICE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Six policemen were sentenced to prison terms today for stealing the merchandise they were supposed to be guarding.

Rene Serr, 41, who was surprised while trying to break into a tobacco shop in the Nice railroad station, was sentenced to four years in prison and five other members of L'Eclaire police force were given lesser sentences.

According to testimony, members of the patrol sent out to keep watch over shops that had been burglarized during the night helped themselves to merchandise.

Witness in Maryland Trial Says Agnew Got Kickbacks

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 (AP).—Jerome B. Wolff testified yesterday that he personally received at least \$85,000 in a kickback scheme which allegedly involved Agnew Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

Wolff's testimony at the trial of Baltimore County Executive Dale Anderson was the first time that information on the scheme allegedly involving Agnew had been given in open court under oath.

Most of the scheme's details had been revealed in a statement of evidence by the Justice Department on Oct. 10, the day Agnew resigned as vice-president.

Wolff agreed to testify in return for partial immunity from prosecution in the case.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Anderson's attorney, Wolff said \$36,000 of the kickback money he received between 1967 and 1969 came from an extortion scheme involving Agnew and E.E. Hamerman Jr., a Baltimore mortgage broker and close Agnew associate.

Wolff, 55, said Mr. Hamerman hatched the scheme to extort kickbacks from some firms receiving state roads contracts shortly after Wolff was named chairman of the Maryland State Roads Commission in March, 1967.

He said nine engineering firms and a financial institution were victims of the alleged extortion scheme.

A fourth of the money that resulted from this scheme went to himself, a fourth to Mr. Hamerman and half to Agnew, Wolff said.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Agnew has tried un-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Agnew has tried un-

The Spreading Oil Stain

Given the spirit of nationalism that has been mounting over the past decades, it was probably inevitable that the energy crisis should precipitate a new surge of selfish striving by countries, rather than a concerted effort to meet a common problem. That this should be evident in the United States—still licking its Vietnamese wounds—should come as no surprise. Nevertheless, there is much reason to regret the action of the House of Representatives in defeating the administration's proposal to authorize a new contribution to the World Bank for loans to the poorer lands. The vote was a symptom—and not a good one for the country or for the world.

The motives behind the House's rejection were mixed—there was opposition to foreign aid at a time domestic programs have been cut back; there was an element of the old Republican isolationism, which has been manifesting itself at a time when Mr. Nixon's authority over the party has been gravely weakened. And there was the harsh fact that underdeveloped nations will be paying more in increased oil prices than they will receive in aid from the wealthier states.

Such motivations may seem compelling to

congressmen, and the last factor is indeed a critical one. Yet it seems obvious that such a negative approach as the House adopted will do nothing to solve the fundamental problem. The Arab oil-producing states are contemplating "soft" loans—on easy terms, for long periods—to African states severely affected by oil price increases. This is at least a partial effort to redress an economic balance upset by the producing countries, since such loans are precisely the kind which the measure defeated by the House was to help provide. But it is only partial.

It remains to be seen whether the invitation extended by President Nixon for a conference on the basic questions posed by the energy crisis—for consuming nations, rich and poor, and for the producing countries—will permit the kind of international cooperation that is really so urgently needed now. The questions are complex and, in the present *saupé qui peut* atmosphere prevailing in world capitals, it will be far from easy to answer them. But it can be said flatly that the House has damaged the chances of arriving at the necessary degree of global collaboration without providing even a glimmer of a constructive thought.

Irresponsible Games

The White House continues to devise game plans which are an affront to the intelligence of the American people. The latest examples are the White House-inspired statements by Vice-President Ford and Sen. Hugh Scott to the effect that they have seen the President and have come away confident that, if only the public knew what they know, Mr. Nixon would be in the chair.

The revelations by Messrs. Ford and Scott had in common the fact that they revealed nothing. The Vice-President said that Mr. Nixon had volunteered to show him the exculpatory evidence but that he had "not had the time to see it." Sen. Scott said he had come into possession of hitherto unpublished information which, though he was not at liberty to disclose it, seemed "to exculpate the President." The senator explained that this silence was imposed on him by Mr. Nixon's advisers whom he depicted as so confident about the President's case that they felt he "no longer needs to make some of these replies."

The issues at stake ought by now to be recognized as too serious to the nation to condone such verbal games. The picture of presidential advisers too bashful to step forward with evidence in support of Mr. Nixon's cause is in the same category of fantasy as Alexander Haig's courtroom musings about a "sinister force" that might have been responsible for the 18 1/2-minute gap in the White House tape.

Does anyone still believe that Mr. Nixon and his friends would, at this stage of the investigation, voluntarily withhold from the public any information favorable to the President? The only plausible explanation for the cryptic story put out by Sen. Scott therefore is that he has joined the long list of those who have allowed themselves to be used by the White House to confuse the public and prolong the governmental crisis which has been perpetuated by the chronic inability of the White House to deal with facts and realities.

The continued readiness of some Nixon

loyalists to sacrifice their own credibility to these games of obfuscation is puzzling when viewed against the number of reputations and careers that litter the political landscape. The list of victims begins with the easily misled Cuban émigrés who were recruited for the Watergate break-in. It extends all the way to Miss Rose Mary Woods, the loyal secretary who originally was brought into Judge John J. Sirica's court under circumstances so ambiguous that she was not clear whether the lawyers who accompanied her represented her or Mr. Nixon.

The list of victims includes some of the President's lawyers whose professional reputations may well have been tarnished by the part they played, perhaps unwittingly, in bringing to the court subpoenaed evidence that had been tampered with while it was under their client's self-confessed "sole custody."

The list of victims also includes those delegations of congressmen who, at an earlier stage of the game plan, attended confidential sessions in the White House only to come away with unsubstantiated hints of the villainy of such men as Archibald Cox and Elliot Richardson.

The list of victims includes the politically naive who, like L. Patrick Gray 3d, were sacrificed while "twisting slowly, slowly in the wind." Vice-President Ford seems determined to join the list as well. He has compounded his recent blunder of playing the ventriloquist's puppet to the White House by retreating the silly charge that the efforts to impeach the President are the work of a small group of anti-Nixon partisans.

The evidence of Mr. Nixon's responsibility in the unprecedented accumulation of political abuses and scandals has become too massive to be answered with White House-inspired statements by glibbie loyalists. The hour is too late to present to the American people anything but facts about the President's innocence or guilt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Hope for Ulster

When the Rev. Ian Paisley was forcibly removed by police after he and fellow Protestant extremists deliberately disrupted the Northern Ireland Assembly earlier this week, he rallied against "jackboot fascism." But it is his own group of "loyalists" with their fanatic hatred of Ulster's long-oppressed Catholic minority, their bullying tactics and their support of mindless violence who recall the European Fascists of 40 years ago.

The Protestant terrorist gangs are every bit as despicable as the cowardly hit-and-run gunmen and bombers of the Irish Republican Army Provisionals, who are equally determined to wreck by violence the painfully negotiated agreement for power-sharing between Protestant and Catholic and for limited links between Ulster and the Irish Republic in a Council of Ireland. On the political front, the Protestant extremists pose a far greater threat to the new experiment than do their Catholic counterparts.

With their decision to participate in the Assembly and accept key positions in the new Executive, leaders of the largely Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party have undercut the IRA's political support among Ulster's 500,000 Catholics. They have not

been able to end IRA terrorism; but they have isolated the Provisionals to a greater extent than at any time since the sectarian conflict started in Ulster four years ago.

Former Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, head of the new Executive, has been unable to rally comparable support from the million-plus Protestants, many of whom fear that sharing power with Catholics and creating a North-South council will pave the way for the unification of Ireland and the severing of Ulster's organic link with Britain. The agreement that launched the new system in Ulster clearly provides, however, that the status of the province can be changed only by majority vote.

On his recent visit to Dublin, Mr. Faulkner satisfied himself that Premier Cosgrave's government not only will honor that provision but will increase its efforts against IRA operations mounted from the Republic. As these Dublin policies become evident and as the Executive begins to carry out its extensive program of social and economic reforms, the fears of Protestants may be eased enough for them to rally behind the Faulkner administration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1899.

BERLIN.—A letter received from St. Petersburg states that the czar is much distressed at the yearly increasing want and misery among the Russian peasants, and to aid them it has been necessary to allocate 35 million roubles from the latest budget. The czar has asked, so it is said, the advice of the minister of finance, M. de Witte, upon the subject. M. de Witte replied clearly that nothing but the greater education of the people and the better administration of justice could prevent the critical situation continuing.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1924.

NEW YORK.—Any refusal by this country to sell arms to Mexico would have meant turning the cold shoulder to a friendly government. Secretary of State Hughes said yesterday. He described the revolt in Mexico as "a matter of personal politics" and insisted that the American policy of favoring the limitation of armaments "in no way precludes the furnishing of arms to aid in putting down insurrectionary attacks on public order in a neighboring country whose peaceful development is especially important to the United States."



Voters in U.S. Looking Homeward

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Judge John Sirica said, the fellow who's probably had the greatest impact on American opinion these past couple of months is that Canadian broadcaster, Gordon Sinclair. His editorial, praising the United States as "the most generous and least appreciated nation on earth," has become a best-selling record, aired by disc jockeys every hour around the clock.

With "America the Beautiful" playing in the background and this enthusiastic Canadian's voice saying to one "could blame them (the Americans) if they said the hell with the rest of the world," it captures and reinforces one of the strongest strains in American public opinion—a feeling that the United States has sacrificed its own well-being to the demands of the outside world.

"Everybody in this world we gave our help, our money or our food," said a Miamisburg, Ohio, voter told me during a poll-taking trip two weeks ago. "Now, we've weakened our dollar so it won't buy anything. They're all outbidding us and underselling us, and we've been made the laughingstock of the world."

"Nixon took everything we had and shipped it overseas," a Williamson County, Tenn., woman complained, "and now it looks like we're running out."

Not Surprising

An upsurge of isolationist sentiment has followed every war, and it is not surprising to see it happening after a war that was as long, as expensive and, finally, as unpopular as the war in Vietnam.

But there is nonetheless an irony—a danger—in the fact that domestic support for America's international leadership is being undercut at the very moment the United States is most heavily and successfully involved in playing that part.

The reputation for skillful management of foreign policy is Richard Nixon's trump card as he struggles to hold office. Without the domestic support for America's international leadership, the summit diplomacy with Russia and China, and the widespread admiration that Henry Kissinger's Mideast peace efforts have won from the voters, Mr. Nixon's tenure would be in even greater jeopardy than it is today.

Yet there is a cost for even the successes he has achieved, because the voters feel he has been almost exclusively a foreign-policy President. That damages him—and it may well damage his successor even more.

"I feel like if we could settle all these conflicts in the world,"

said an Escondido, Calif., voter, "we could settle those closer to home."

Because of the widespread belief that America's international role has been achieved at the cost of meeting domestic needs, there is strong sentiment for seeing that the next president is someone who, as a Dickson, Tenn., voter said, "puts us first over other countries."

That is a likelihood, for most of the prominent 1976 prospects—Vice-President Ford, Gov. Ronald Reagan, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Gov. George Wallace—are men preeminently interested in domestic policy. Even should someone with broader background in international affairs—a Nelson Rockefeller or a Sen. Henry M. Jackson, say—be

elect, he would likely be forced by the current of opinion to give less priority to diplomatic policy than the last four presidents have done.

Weakened Nixon

Even in the years immediately ahead, the years leading up to 1976, the world role of the United States may be strongly challenged by domestic political forces. Congress is asserting itself in the areas of international economic and military policy, and that almost inevitably means a parochialization of the global issues. The handling of the trade bill by the House last fall gives warning that domestic political sensitivities may well override even the highest of international priorities. Historically, it has almost al-

ways been the president who has defined America's world interests and defended them against the isolationist or nationalist forces that recurrently bubble to the surface of domestic politics.

Because this President is severely weakened in domestic politics, the international causes he and his secretary of state have championed—with remarkable skill, as a rule—are also in jeopardy.

The United States is mature enough to deal with Mr. Nixon without denigrating his foreign policy. But it will take some skill to do it—and the help of some other political leaders willing to challenge Mr. Sinclair's hit record, instead of humming the same self-glorifying and self-pitying tune.

A Question of Trust

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Forty years ago a Senate investigating committee subpoenaed documents from William P. MacCracken Jr., a Washington lawyer. He said they were protected by the lawyer-client privilege. While that claim was pending, one of his clients—without MacCracken's knowledge—got into his files, removed material and destroyed it.

MacCracken told the committee that he was not responsible. But the chairman, Sen. Hugo Black of Alabama, told him: "You said upon your honor as a lawyer... that this committee could rest assured the files were there and would remain there. The Senate found MacCracken in contempt. The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Brandeis, unanimously rejected a constitutional argument the lawyer made. He served 10 days in the District of Columbia jail."

The tale of MacCracken has a certain significance today. It is not precedent controlling all other cases of misleading evidence; contempt or obstruction of justice will always depend on the particular facts. What the story does convey is an attitude toward public responsibility—the obligation of a lawyer or really any public person to the process of law.

Public Duty

The theme of public duty is sounded in a different context in some more recent Supreme Court cases. In 1968 the court said that New York policemen could not be forced to waive their privilege against self-incrimination in a

criminal proceeding, but they could be fired if they refused to answer direct questions about their duties. The reason was that a policeman "is a trustee of the public interest." The same was said of sanitation men.

The justices treated the public employee as a fiduciary, in dictionary terms a person to whom property or power is entrusted for the benefit of another. The other in this instance is the public, and it is entitled to have an accounting from those acting in its name.

Those cases, though hardly familiar, capture what most Americans accept as honorable standards of public conduct in a democracy. A perception that President Nixon has failed those tests underlies Americans' deeply cynical attitude toward him today.

Or Some Devil

There can hardly ever have been a public figure so given to avoiding personal responsibility. There was an amazing example the other day, in connection with indications that the authorities are increasingly doubtful about Nixon's tax returns. His press spokesman, asked about that, said the President had ordered his own investigation of the return. An investigation! As if the matter were someone else's responsibility and he could hold it at arm's length and investigate it. The same attitude applies to the wiped-out White House tapes. It must be the fault of Rose Mary Woods, or some devil, not

of the man who said last July 23 that the tapes would remain "under my sole personal control."

And so on through the litany of Watergate. Every burglary, every cover-up, every wiretap, every obstruction of justice committed, and in many cases aided by high personal aides of this President, was not his responsibility.

The picture of an innocent President floating on a sea of crime is fundamentally unconvincing. That, not any specific knowledge, accounts for the remarkable poll results showing that 70 percent of those asked believe Nixon guilty of at least one charge connected with Watergate. The public is sensible enough to think the man in whom it placed its highest trust is responsible for the fouling of that trust.

Thinking of that office as a trust also clarifies the obligation of the President to provide information to the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry. Once serious evidence of wrongdoing is raised against the most ordinary trustee, he has a legal and a moral duty to account for his performance. For a President to deny that obligation would itself be grounds for impeachment. For if "executive privilege" can frustrate this inquiry, then the impeachment clause will have been read out of the Constitution and the presidents made monarchs for four years.

Devices Used

From the beginning of Watergate, Nixon has used every device to keep the issues out of the regular channels provided by law. He sought special procedures for his taxes and his tapes. He fought the grand jury as he promised to resist the impeachment inquiry, while condemning it for delay.

Twisting and turning, dodging and distracting, Nixon tries to avoid square judgments of law. Now he even attempts the tactic of sending poor Vice-President Ford out with the word that some lauded tape transcript shows him innocent. He knows that special prosecutor Leon Jaworski is too proper to puncture that balloon.

But events are closing in. It is increasingly difficult to avoid the conclusion that the American public has reached: The President is acting out of fear of punishment for crime. It is personal retribution that is on Richard Nixon's mind, not the trauma of his country.

The Risks Of Shuttle Diplomacy

By Evans and Nov

WASHINGTON.—Although basking in the richly served glow of Mideast peacemaker, Henry A. Kissinger now finds himself boxed in by his highly individualistic style of shuttle diplomacy. It could be his brilliant beginnings as Secretary of State into action. Never before has an American foreign policy chief been so close to such extraordinary, difficult shuttle negotiations as Kissinger since the peak of Yom Kippur war. One week during his first full-fledged diplomatic tour in early November dramatized the problem.

In that tour, he delegated Mideast political stakes to Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, to fly to Kuwait for highly personalized talks with the oil embargo with Sheikh Sabah, the ruling emir. But Sisco refused to see Sisco.

The reason had nothing to do with Sisco himself. Now elevated to Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Sisco had long since purged his self of earlier Arab fears that he had a pro-Israel bias. No, it was a refusal to see Sisco, for reasons of personal reputation and face. The emir would only do business with the man who had been his master himself, Henry Kissinger.

"Henry has made a bed of shuttle diplomacy," a high-ranking U.S. diplomat told us, "and now he has to lie in it."

Kissinger fully understands what that may require: his ability to such distant times as Damascus and other Arab capitals to justice down vital agreements Arab sheikhs and presidents will not entrust to lesser State Department officials. In short, with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat establishing the tone and flavor for Kissinger-style personal diplomacy, no other Arab leader will accept less.

The settlement of the Mideast have the highest price tag of any diplomatic undertaking in the world. Nevertheless, the risks of Kissinger being worn down in the process and robbed of time for Europe, arms control and other issues threaten grave results.

For example, both European and U.S. diplomats here are appalled at the continuing deterioration of the Western "alliance." Yet, without Kissinger's personal attention—one of the few stamps of legitimacy left in the Nixon administration—disorders in the alliance can only worsen.

Sudden Change

Kissinger's clear perception of this was one reason for the sudden change in President Nixon's strong personal desire to bring Under Secretary of State Kenneth Rush into the White House as senior presidential counselor and legal adviser on Watergate.

Rush's long absence from the practice of law was one reason that plan was aborted. The important reason, however, was Kissinger's very private warning to Mr. Nixon: If you take Rush from State now, you take my right arm. Kissinger won; Rush stayed.

That was in late December, when Kissinger was winding up a two-week tour of the Mideast. Now he has just returned from his third long tour. Yet, the diplomatic change has just seemed to duplicate in Damascus the success Kissinger has had in Tel Aviv and Cairo—may be far more demanding. Then comes Jordan, East Jerusalem and the Palestine nationalists.

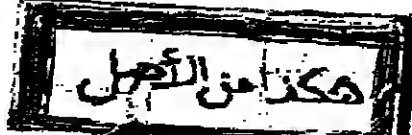
In short, Kissinger's average of spending one out of three days abroad since he took office on Sept. 23 may be exceeded in the next four months. For American diplomacy elsewhere, that could be disastrous.

Now can Kissinger risk a Mideast duplication of the aftermath of his secret negotiations bringing an end to U.S. participation in the Vietnam war? Although vital clauses in the Vietnam agreements have been torn to shreds, the political result back here has been: so what? But if the Mideast states pushed into Kissinger-style agreements as Egypt and Israel were in last week's breakthrough—should it be the Vietnam parties have done, serious political repercussions are certain.

Kissinger himself is now held responsible for the agreements and understandings—those not spelled out in the signed documents—that underpin the Tel Aviv-Cairo separation of forces. They were made with him alone. This is why some of Kissinger's strongest admirers in the State Department look on the future with apprehension. They feel that although last week's success could not have happened without Kissinger dominating every part, he has now consigned himself to a unique shuttle diplomacy that may gravely undermine his other work as Secretary of State.

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15 Are Killed In Shelling of Phnom Penh

Barrage Said to Be One of War's Worst

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 24 (AP)—A rebel artillery barrage hit a populated area around a market place tonight and newsmen on the scene said at least 15 persons were killed and 16 wounded.

The insurgents fired 46 artillery shells into the southern part of the Cambodian capital, only a few miles from where the government says rebel forces are massing on Phnom Penh's defense perimeter. Government troops and armor were rushed to the area.

Some families were celebrating the Chinese lunar new year when the shelling began about 8:30 p.m. Newsmen said one of the 105-mm shells struck a home and that four children inside were either killed or so seriously injured that they appeared to be dead.

The shelling may have been the heaviest artillery attack on the city since the war began. Rocket attacks on the city since Dec. 23 have killed at least 45 persons.

The heaviest field action today was along the capital's southern defense line; the area from which the shelling came. Counter-attacking government troops, trying to halt rebel advances, ran into sharp, sustained resistance and sniping fire, field reporters said.

The newsmen said the government had an estimated 6,000 men in four government brigades along the southern 14-mile front and that estimates of rebel strength there ranged up to 3,500 men.

The heaviest fighting appeared to be in the area of the village of Baki, near the center area of the southern defense line.

Government fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships bombed and strafed rebel positions on the western end of the southern defense line.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese government said, today there was a sharp drop in fighting during the lunar new year holiday, although there was no official truce with the Viet Cong. It also said everything was quiet in the disputed Spratly Islands claimed by China.

The Saigon government proposed a truce for the holiday but the Viet Cong said they could accept a special truce since the whole country was supposed to have been observing a cease-fire since Jan. 28, 1973.

A Saigon government spokesman said today that South Vietnam is not relinquishing its claim to the Spratly Islands, farther south in the South China Sea, than the Paracel Islands, which were overrun by China last week.

Both archipelagos are claimed by South Vietnam, China, Taiwan and the Philippines. Taiwan maintains a garrison in the Spratly group but the South Vietnamese Navy has shown its flag there recently.

The South Vietnamese spokesman said the Spratlys were quiet, but he said he could not rule out a confrontation in the future.

37-Hour Curfew Imposed in India To Halt Violence

AHMEDABAD, India, Jan. 24 (UPI)—Armed soldiers and police put this riot-torn state capital under an around-the-clock curfew tonight until Saturday morning as violence continued to claim new victims.

A state militia officer was killed and two others were wounded today when they were fired on during a patrol in the old part of this prosperous textile-mill city.

Police killed another man who was trying to wrest a rifle from a policeman. In the nearby town of Nadiad, police killed two more rioters. In the last two weeks, at least 25 persons have been killed in rioting throughout the western state of Gujarat.

The protest movement was expected to reach some sort of a climax tomorrow. Workers throughout the state are planning a "complete" 24-hour strike.

In Ahmedabad, the state government may force effectively, retained the strike by imposing the curfew tonight. It is to last for 37 hours.

Wales Explosion May Be Meteorite

GWYNEDD, Wales, Jan. 24 (UPI)—An explosion was heard over a 60-mile area of northern Wales during the night but apparently caused no injuries, police said.

Scientists said that it could have been caused by a meteorite striking the earth in the region.

The observatory director of the Liverpool Astronomical Society said that meteorite and fireball activity has been greater in recent weeks than at any time in the last five years.

Police said that the tremor from the explosion was felt throughout most of northern Wales and the Isle of Man.

19 Die on Burmese Train

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 24 (AP)—Nineteen passengers were burned to death and 51 others injured when a train coming from Mandalay caught fire last night.



MISSING SON—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Kosh holding picture of son Gerald in their home in Lafayette Hills, Pennsylvania.

U.S. Aide Missing in Paracels Was a Pentagon 'Liaison' Man

By David K. Shieler

SAIGON, Jan. 24 (UPI)—U.S. officials say that the American listed as missing after last week's battle in the Paracel Islands is one of a small group of Defense Department employees stationed in Vietnam to report on the performance and efficiency of the South Vietnamese armed forces.

"They're not advisers," a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said. "They're observers. They report on the use of equipment and efficiency."

Apparently numbering fewer than a dozen, these "liaison men," as they are called, make their reports to the Pentagon. Some officials said they believed that the reports were then shared with South Vietnamese military commanders.

The missing American was identified by the embassy as Gerald Emil Kosh, 27, a former Army captain who apparently served in Vietnam as a civilian, was aboard one of the South Vietnamese Navy ships that reported having encountered an overwhelming Chinese naval force Saturday in the Paracel Islands, about 200 miles east of Da Nang.

After a fierce battle, the embassy spokesman said, the South Vietnamese Navy put Mr. Kosh ashore on Pattle Island, thinking he would be safer there. But the next morning Chinese MiGs and ground troops attacked the island and he has not been heard from since.

Officials here were vague about Mr. Kosh's job. They said that they were unclear on precisely what he and the other liaison men were supposed to observe, and exactly what their reports contained.

If the liaison men evaluate military strategy and tactics, analyze combat readiness and criticize the performance of military units in combat, such reporting would presumably be useful to Saigon, although the embassy spokesman denied that it would constitute indirect advice.

Asked whether the liaison men were under any standing orders to avoid giving military advice even when asked, the spokesman replied, "They know they're not advisers. They're not advising anyone. They're very well aware of that."

The Paris peace agreement, signed by the United States, North and South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, requires "total withdrawal from South Vietnam of troops, military advisers and military personnel... of the United States and those of the other foreign countries."

The Viet Cong have recently charged that American civilians are performing roles as military advisers, an accusation that has been denied by the United States.

Mr. Kosh was in the Army from 1965 to 1969. Since December, he has been stationed as a civilian at the American Consulate in Da Nang, where his title is "regional liaison man to the South Vietnamese armed forces."

According to the embassy's account, Mr. Kosh was invited by the South Vietnamese naval commander to go alone on a patrol of the Paracel Islands.

R.K. Dilworth, 75, Dies; Ex-Mayor Of Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Richard K. Dilworth, 75, a former two-term mayor of Philadelphia, died here last night of a malignant brain tumor.

Mr. Dilworth, the only man to be both mayor of Philadelphia and president of its Board of Education, had sought the Pennsylvania governorship, but was unsuccessful both times.

A powerful force in the local Democratic party, Mr. Dilworth was elected mayor in 1955 and again in 1959.

In 1965, he became president of the school board and played an important role in the city's school system.

Russia Warns U.S. Newsman

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet government accused an American newsman today of provocative actions and warned that such behavior is inadmissible.

The newsman, Gordon F. Joseph of United Press International, denied the accusation.

Secret police stopped Mr. Joseph on a Moscow street yesterday, seized written replies to questions he asked a group of Jewish activists and warned him not to write about the incident.

P.S. Fedorenko, deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, called in Mr. Joseph today and read him the following statement:

"According to information we have, you are engaged in instigatory and provocative actions incompatible with the status of a foreign journalist. We warn you about the inadmissibility of such actions and we expect that you will draw the proper conclusions."

Pakistan Plans Tourist Ban to Protect Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Pakistan will close its borders to tourists as of Feb. 10 as part of stringent security measures for next month's Islamic summit conference in Lahore.

Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday that only persons with special visas, including those on official business and journalists covering the summit meeting, would be allowed to enter after Feb. 10.

As many as 30 heads of state or government are expected to attend the summit between Feb. 22 to 24.

Swiss Plan to Test U.S. F-5E Fighters

BERN, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—The Swiss government, which has been seeking a new fighter aircraft for the last four years, announced today it has decided to concentrate evaluation tests solely on the American F-5E aircraft.

Switzerland hopes to be able to make a decision about a new fighter for its air force by the end of the year to replace its aging fleet of 200 British-built Venoms.

FASHION: Italian Couture Loses One of Its Crutches

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 24 (UPI)—For the last few years, Italian couture has been hobbling along but it had two solid crutches—Mila Schon and Valentino. Some people even argued that without Valentino the whole thing would fall apart or, in any case, would not be worth the price of the trip.

They, unfortunately, are right. After Mila Schon's fiasco last night, Valentino, who is showing tonight, is left holding the bag. A sad, strange thing happened to Mila Schon. A designer of the Courreges school, she won instant stardom on the fashion scene with her impeccable, pure tailored look which found favor with the richest and most demanding women in the world. But as fashion moved away from stiff fabrics and boxy shapes and plunged headfirst into lean, fluid and short styles, Mrs. Schon was left behind. Reportedly disenchanted by her recent lack of success, she turned over the designing to Alberto Fallones, a former journalist who became a designer by accident. The result was chaos. In a collection of glorious confusion, he piled up every idea and every color combination under the sun. He had smocks, pleats, scallops, ruffles, butterflies, dragonflies, pajama stripes, mauve, khaki, red, blue, yellow, Girl Scout and no fewer than four peasant brides.

Now and then there was a beautiful, nostalgic pure Mila Schon, such as the neatly tucked cardigans over pleated dresses or the proud, neat little coats.

All one can say is that Mrs. Schon is too talented a designer to give up. Even if at this stage she may feel like a lone voice in the desert, she ought to remember that Chanel kept doing the same thing for 50 years.

Otherwise, after three days of spring collections, the clearest message is that Roman designers are taking a strong stand for evening wear, the only spot where couture is still unchallenged. No matter how hard ready-to-wear designers try, they cannot compete with the exquisite fabrics and elaborate workmanship cou-



Mila Schon's one-piece bathing suit comes with a black skirt, which has a black top.

ture still has at its disposal. Paolo Pirella, owner and designer of Taroni silks and an influential name in fabric designing, said that 80 percent of his silks went to making evening gowns this season as against 40 percent last season.

Balestro, for one, got the idea and has won a brilliant niche for himself with a new technique that took three years to perfect. He paints big flowers—peonies, cabbage roses or calla lilies—on paper-thin crepe georgette, then glues glittering specks, one by one, onto the design. It is a mind-boggling job that keeps four girls working on a single dress for a week. But the result is spectacular and the overall effect so high that it looks as if the glitter has been sprayed on. "I took me a long time to develop a paint that would follow the softness of the fabric instead of stiffening up," he said.

PARIS THEATER: Translating Simon

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 24 (UPI)—In Joseph André Lacour's adaptation of Neil Simon's "The Gingerbread Lady," the Théâtre de l'Œuvre—we have not only something from far away but also something that seems to be from long ago.

The heroine is a third-rate cabaret singer of 40 who has been driven to defeat by the bottle. As the play opens, she has returned to her New York apartment after a drying out in a hospital. There most of her old troubles rise to confront her.

Her broken marriage has left her with a 17-year-old daughter who moves in to keep an eye on her. Her former lover, a failure at the guitar, shows up to tempt her. And on the welcoming committee are two depressing confidants: a seedy, out-of-work, homosexual actor, and a vain, selfish ex-beauty, preoccupied with the decline of her sex appeal. The Gingerbread Lady, as her daughter calls her, is soon back on the bottle.

There is a birthday sequence in which the Gingerbread Lady makes a sorry spectacle of herself. She goes back to her boyfriend and returns from the encounter with a black eye. There is the big mother-and-daughter hair and the happy ending. Everything happens as expected and the treatment is standardized, here a few wisecracks, there a glib passage such as the recollection of the hopes too bright to last as the singer listens to her recorded voice of 20 years ago.

Out of Date

But aren't plays about alcoholics and their faithful friends and relatives who try to sober them up slightly out of date? The film of the '30s look to alcohol, but the flops of the '30s, depicted here, were more apt to turn to drugs.

A critic has complained that Mr. Lacour's adaptation is not pure Simon. Actually it is a better-acted play as is possible, even demanding than a French actor negotiate "New Jersey." The Simon humor, in translation as in the original, is the humor of old-time vaudeville patter with its skills in which the line "You can come home now, the sheriff's men are following you" and the girl's getting kicked in the pants. The Simon dramaturgy is a transplanting of the funny papers to the stage. Say what you will, it is snappy and efficient, though its characters remain one-dimensional.

Where a ponderous, "serious" American playwright would have written this story with heavy planting as though he thought the audience would only arrive at the beginning of the second act, Simon zaps off his shirt and begins pulling corkers at once. He simply doesn't bother with preliminaries. The curtain has been up only a few seconds and we are in the midst of a black-out sketch with the housekeeping homosexual arguing with a delivery boy about the charge account.

The RKO company does well by this comedy. Micheline Luciani plays the singer, certainly a feat in casting against type. Miss Luciani is a delightful, light comedienne and, though she is barely in tune with this personage, she overcomes the disadvantage. She is best in her reluctant-mother scenes, gracing them with affection and charm, but she does the painful drunken scene hilariously, spicing an attack of simulated nicotine and the



Micheline Luciani... golden singer

other low-comedy devices to which lesser actresses resort in such episodes. She is throughout completely engaging, easing the evening with her blithe presence. Caroline Jacquin as the daughter

has a fine, forthright quality. Christiane Minazzoli as the middle-aged friend intent on retaining her beauty and Paul Le Person as the old-womanly actor supply strong support.

Malru's breezy comedy about the course of true love, "Les Fausses Confidences," has undergone a peculiar surface change at the Théâtre de la Ville. Its 18th-century drawing room is now a Victorian parlor backed by the stockroom of a clothing shop. Araminte, by this inference, has been pressed into trade, though this seems to make no difference. The costumeing, too, is of the Charles Dickens era.

Though the scenery would be more appropriate for a revival of "Potash and Perlmutter" or some such farce about a cloak-and-suit establishment, the players utterly ignore their mysterious surroundings and give performances in the classic manner. Genevieve Page makes a lovely Araminte, bourgeois in the text and a petty-bourgeoise according to the settings, but an aristocrat in her proud comportment. Roger Van Hool is the aspiring steward who wins her heart despite his lowly station: Rellus is droll as the befuddled Arquin and Dominique Jary as the pining Marlon. Mireille de Ré is the obnoxious valet: Pierre Verrier the valet who plays Cupid and Beatrice Breyer the dominating mother. They acquit themselves brilliantly against an incongruous background.

SHARPS & FLATS

FRANKFURT—Jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald and her all-star group, still on the German leg of their European tour, are at the Jährthunderhalle on Jan. 25 at 8 p.m.

BRISSELS—Trumpetman Bill Coleman is appearing at Pils Jazz Palace on Jan. 25 and 26.

MUNICH—The Berklee University Jazz and Rock Ensemble will give a concert on Jan. 25 at the Ammer Haus at 8 p.m. and the Allman Brothers Band, featuring Marshall Tucker will be at the Theater in der Brenner Strasse Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 at 8 p.m.

COPENHAGEN—Ernie Wilkins and the Ole Koch Hansen trio are at the Montmartre Jazzhus on Jan. 25 followed the next night by sax great Dexter Gordon and the Thomas Clausen trio.

LONDON—Lorna Luft is at the Talk of the Town. Rounne Scott's is presenting an all-British bill for the next two weeks featuring the Alex Welsh Band, the Tony Crombie trio and Kathy Sibbald.

MANCHESTER—Singer-pianist Alice Darr is at the New Orleans Club on Jan. 25 and 26, followed by side pianist Joe Turner, who opens for one week on Feb. 1.

LAS PALMAS, The Canary Islands—The Della Rhythm Boys are at the Sala de Fiesta Altavista through Feb. 14.

PARIS—The Sahib Shihab quartet is at the Chat Qui Peur Jan. 25 and 26. The Kenny Clarke trio with Eddy Louiss and Jimmy Gourley is at the Club St. Germain. Bluesman Memphis Slim is at the Cateau de la Huchette every night and is doubling at the Tron Maillet on Saturdays. At the Living Room are pianist Aaron Bridges and guitarist Patrice Galas. Rocky Roberts and his group are on the same bill with singer Dania at the Olympia Music Hall.

A group of top American musicians, featuring Kenny Drew on piano, Hal Singer on tenor sax, Slide Hampton on trombone, Sonny Grey on trumpet, Jimmy Woode on bass and Oliver Johnson on drums, are starting an African tour that will take them to Abidjan in the Ivory Coast from Jan. 25 to 31 as part of the "American Week" festivities, then Feb. 1 to 4 in Tunis and Feb. 5 to 9 in Rabat and Casablanca.

Next month Columbia records will issue an album of music by Jelly Roll Morton interpreted by a big concert band and a 10-piece jazz orchestra. Establishing some kind of precedent, Columbia is listing this new album as part of its classical and not its jazz catalogue.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Show Tell" by Al Wilson and in Great Britain, "The Show Must Go On" by Les Sayer.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

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Continued on Page 21

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1974

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EEC Panel Urges Higher Price of Gold

Bullion Soars in U.K. To \$141 an Ounce

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—The price of gold soared to near-record levels in London today following a proposal by the Common Market Commission for a higher official gold price in Europe.

Bullion leaped \$8.50 an ounce to \$141 at the London afternoon fixing—only 75 cents below its all-time record fix of \$141.75 on Monday.

Strong demand for the metal followed a press conference here this morning by EEC commission vice-president Willem Hafkamp, who appealed to Common Market governments to agree to a higher price for the gold held in their reserves so that it might be used in monetary settlements between them.

At present, official gold is still valued at \$42.22 an ounce.

Situation 'Grave'
The gold proposal was one of a series of measures which the commission is proposing to deal with that it calls the "exceptionally grave" economic situation stemming from the world energy crisis.

Mr. Hafkamp said that the nine could fix a new provisional gold price for transfers among their own central banks. This could then be modified when a worldwide agreement on a new official price was reached.

Differences between the provisional EEC price and a new official rate could be evened out once the latter had been fixed.

He said that it would be extremely useful in the present situation if member states could increase the gold element, which makes up about 25 percent of total EEC reserves.

He estimated that higher oil prices this year could cost the community between \$17 billion and \$18 billion.

Mr. Hafkamp said the commission has proposed to the decision-making Council of Ministers that it make a declaration of monetary and trade policy.

"This declaration, while referring to the deterioration which must unavoidably occur in the current balance of payments of member countries in 1974, would state the firm intention of the community to refrain from any competitive depreciation of their currencies and from any restrictions on trade," he said.

"Given that member states will accord differing priorities among economic objectives at a time as troubled as the present... the rates of exchange of European currencies should not be allowed to deteriorate further."

Asked if he considered the French decision to float the franc against its community partners to be a competitive devaluation, Mr. Hafkamp replied, "The foreign exchange markets answer this question every day." Since floating began, the French franc has fallen by about 4 percent against other EEC currencies.

Swiss Cut Bank Reserve Ratios

ZURICH, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank said today it will ease its minimum reserve requirements in two steps by a total of 40 percent at the end of January in view of the domestic shortage of money.

On Dec. 11, the central bank temporarily eased its minimum reserve requirements by 20 percent on domestic and foreign liabilities, freeing some 740 million francs.

Instead of ending on Feb. 4, this measure will continue to stay in force, the bank said today.

Additionally, the requirements will be lowered another 20 percent at the end of the month, freeing an extra 700 million francs (about \$206 million), it said.

Japan to Start Probe As Dollar Rush Ends

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Relative calm returned to the Tokyo foreign exchange market today after yesterday's rush of dollar buying.

Turnover for delivery today and tomorrow fell to \$129 million from \$742 million yesterday. Dealers estimated that the Bank of Japan supplied about \$70 million of today's total, down from over \$650 million yesterday.

The dollar for overnight delivery closed unchanged at 300 yen as the Bank of Japan continued to support the yen at that rate.

In the forward market, however, the dollar advanced sharply in all but the most distant positions.

Kotchi Yamamura, vice-finance minister for international affairs, expressed satisfaction with the situation. "Today's market was just what we expected," he remarked.

Mr. Yamamura said the wide spread between the spot and forward rates is "natural for this uncertain period."

The vice-finance minister said the authorities think it is necessary to show firm determination to support the yen at the 300 level, a rate he described as "roughly speaking, an adequate one."

Probe of Buying
Mr. Yamamura disclosed that the authorities will investigate yesterday's rush to buy dollars. They are trying to find out how Japan's private sector managed to mobilize in one day over 300 billion yen to buy dollars under the Bank of Japan's supposedly stringent tight money policy.

They are also looking into specific transactions to see if any foreign exchange control regulations were violated.

The Bank of Japan today took disciplinary action against commercial banks because of the dollar buying orgy.

Kyodo news service reported that the Bank of Japan will collect 20 billion yen each (about \$67 million) from three commercial banks' reserve deposits at the central bank as a measure against their purchases of dollars.

Kyodo said the Bank of Japan will collect the yen to absorb surplus money from the Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Sumitomo Bank Ltd.

Price Drops
The speculative slide of yesterday's buying surge became apparent today when the price of dollars for immediate delivery dropped as low as 296.50 yen.

Dealers said some speculators who bought yesterday in anticipation of being able to sell their dollars at a higher price today were disappointed.

They said they could get when the Bank of Japan's intervention point held.

Mr. Yamamura said that for the time being the authorities intend to cope with the outflow of dollars from official reserves by drawing in some of the country's "hidden" reserves. These are estimated to be as high as \$8 billion compared with \$12.25 billion in the official kitty as of the end of December.

Banking sources said that this month the Finance Ministry took back about \$300 million in foreign currency deposits it had placed with the nation's major commercial banks. That was roughly 50 percent of total January maturities of such deposits.

This move, and other similar maneuvers involving shifting the source of trade financing from Japan to foreign money markets, will force Japanese commercial banks to borrow increasing amounts abroad, putting upward pressure on U.S. and Eurodollar interest rates.

Bank Supports Franc But Rate Continues to Fall
PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of France spent an estimated \$50 million today to support the franc against the dollar in the foreign exchange market here.

But the rate continued the steady decline begun on Monday, the first day of the franc's independence. At today's close it cost 5.332 commercial francs to buy one dollar, compared to 5.32 yesterday and 5.31 Monday.

The financial franc, used by tourists, also lost value against the dollar, closing today at 5.34 compared to 5.32 yesterday.

Reports from London and Frankfurt, where the dollar declined in value, had the central bank in those countries intervening to influence the exchange rates.

Earnings Rise
The president also announced that consolidated net earnings of the group for last year are provisionally set at 600 million francs (about \$115 million), up 35 percent from 523 million in 1972.

Consolidated turnover last year is provisionally set at 15 billion francs, up from 13 billion in 1972.

Of this total, two-thirds were accounted for by the group's domestic activities.

SGPM plans an overall dividend payout of 194 million francs for 1973, up from 184 million a year earlier.

Tate & Lyle Not Up
LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Tate & Lyle Ltd. said today its net profit rose to \$8.9 million in the year ended Sept. 30 from \$8.5 million in 1972.

Turnover was \$466 million, up from \$419 million. The company set a final dividend of 3.4 pence, making the total gross equivalent to 9 pence.

Tate & Lyle also declared a first interim dividend for the 1974 year of 1.5 pence, up from 0.75 pence.

One Dollar...
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound today was 2.96, down from 2.97 on Monday.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Nissan Expects Profit Drop of 50%

Nissan Motor, Japan's second-largest auto maker, expects net profit for the six months ending March 31 to decline nearly 50 percent from the preceding half-year, mainly because of higher raw material costs and also because of poor sales. Nissan officials indicate that the company's planned annual dividend to celebrate its 40th anniversary will be omitted because of the expected poor performance. Nissan paid 5 yen per share including one yen memorial for the half-year ended Sept. 30. The company expects its net profit for the March half to total about 14 billion to 15 billion yen (about \$50 million), down from 27,004 billion yen in the preceding half and 25,353 billion yen a year earlier. Sales estimates for the half-year arc 640 billion to 650 billion yen, almost unchanged from 644,654 billion yen in the September half and up from 605,397 billion yen a year earlier.

Gulf Acquires Stake in Kayser-Roth

Gulf & Western Industries has acquired a 23.01 percent holding in Kayser-Roth common stock as an "investment." Kayser-Roth is a profitable, diversified apparel concern based in New York. G. & W., which has eight group operations from financial services to movies, occasionally buys stock in other companies, sometimes for investment and sometimes to gain a toe-hold before seeking control. G. & W. filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission stated that the purchases of Kayser-Roth common late in 1973 was for "investment," and it added that more shares may be purchased.

U.S. Auto Sales Tumble

New U.S. car sales in mid-January were down 30.6 percent from last year. They totaled 156,004 in eight selling days compared with 251,213 in nine selling days a year ago. Sales were also down

by about the same percentage in early January and late December. This has caused some industry analysts to conclude that the downturn in sales this year may be as sharp as 30 percent instead of the 10 to 15 percent which had been forecast. Only American Motors, which has the greatest percentage of its production in small cars, registered a sales increase in the Jan. 11-20 period, reporting a gain of 35.2 percent. Its market share was 6.5 percent versus 3.3 percent a year ago. General Motors sales were off 30.3 percent and its market share was down to 45.6 percent from 49.6 percent. Ford's sales were down 33 percent and its market share was 31.3 percent compared with 30.7 percent. Chrysler sales were down 29.6 percent and its market share rose to 18.6 percent from 18.4 percent.

Ciments Lafarge Profits Seen Rising

Consolidated 1973 earnings of Ciments Lafarge of France are provisionally set at 115 million francs (about \$22 million), down from an initial forecast of 125 million francs but up from 102 million francs in 1972. In a letter to shareholders, president Marcel Demonceau says the company did not achieve the initial forecast because of a strike that paralyzed the cement industry for one month late last year. Prospects for 1974 were described as good for all the group's divisions.

Toshiba, NEC Computer Venture

Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) and Nippon Electric (NEC), have agreed to joint planning in computer manufacturing and marketing. Toshiba officials say that the two firms plan to set up a joint venture in February to be called NEC-Toshiba Information Systems. It will be owned 60 percent by NEC and 40 percent by Toshiba. The venture is part of the Japanese computer industry's move to reorganize in the face of import liberalizations. Three main groupings are emerging: NEC-Toshiba, Hitachi-Fujitsu and Mitsubishi Electric-OCI Electric.

But Most Is Due to Currency Changes

Mobil Earnings Rise by 46.8% in Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—Mobil Oil Corp.'s net profit rose 46.8 percent in the fourth quarter and 46.8 percent in the whole of 1973, the company reported today.

Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions) 1973 1972
2,700.0 2,740.0
Profit (millions) 271.8 161.5
Per Share 2.67 1.59
Year
Revenue (millions) 12,700 10,300
Profit (millions) 843.8 574.2
Per Share 8.28 5.45

A report from Texaco Inc., meanwhile, showed a 48.2 percent rise in profits in the year.

Year
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 1,300 889
Profit (millions) 475 327
Per Share 4.75 3.27

General Tire & Rubber
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 394.8 327.5
Profit (millions) 23.2 19.3
Per Share 1.09 0.97

Consolidated Foods
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 1,138.5 978.2
Profit (millions) 38.25 38.83
Per Share 1.24 1.27

Crown Zellerbach
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 341.3 291.3
Profit (millions) 21.7 12.4
Per Share 0.90 0.52

Delta Air Lines
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 292.3 264.2
Profit (millions) 22.8 18.1
Per Share 1.15 0.91

First Nat'l
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 589.5 496.2
Profit (millions) 40.2 31.2
Per Share 2.03 1.57

Enbay
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 178.54 154.20
Profit (millions) 11.92 11.53
Per Share 1.15 1.47

Imperial Corp. of America
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 63.50 47.40
Profit (millions) 6.90 6.80
Per Share 0.48 0.46

The statements from the two companies follow reports from other large oil concerns of sharply higher profits.

Publication of the results comes at a time when the Senate's investigating subcommittee is holding hearings on the energy crisis. Members of the panel have raised questions about the large rise in profits and the companies' "preferential" tax treatment.

However, Mobil noted in its statement of results today that the \$150 million of the \$268.8 million increase in profit last year was gained through conversion of foreign currency profit into a weaker dollar.

The company also cautioned that the recent strength of the dollar vis-a-vis foreign currencies

will have an adverse effect on earnings this year if the strength continues.

GE Profit Rises
NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).—General Electric Co. said today its net profit rose 67.1 percent last year to \$585 million from \$350 million in 1972.

Per-share earnings were \$2.21, up from \$1.31. The company said sales totaled \$11.6 billion, up from \$10.2 million.

Chairman Reginald H. Jones said the growth in profit is "evidence that we are beginning to attain our goal of sustained earnings growth at a rate which over a period of time should be faster than the economy as a whole."

Officials said a team from Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Metal Corp. is in Canada discussing the possibility of a joint venture with Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd.

The officials did not dispute recent reports from Canada that funding could run as high as \$6 billion spread over four or more years.

National Distillers & Chemical
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 359.4 332.2
Profit (millions) 15.27 11.82
Per Share 0.56 0.43

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,245.0 1,150.0
Profit (millions) 45.34 35.02
Per Share 1.71 1.27

Herco Inc.
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 308.0 282.0
Profit (millions) 30.63 18.98
Per Share 0.69 0.41

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,155.0 972.0
Profit (millions) 91.11 73.23
Per Share 2.18 1.77

Inland Steel
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 490.5 387.9
Profit (millions) 16.47 16.81
Per Share 0.97 0.87

Year
Revenue (millions) 1,872.3 1,674.8
Profit (millions) 83.18 65.21
Per Share 4.39 3.43

Libbey-Owens-Ford
1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 175.7 161.1
Profit (millions) 15.94 14.05
Per Share 1.29 1.14

Year
Revenue (millions) 689.2 694.4
Profit (millions) 69.16 52.61
Per Share 5.15 4.22

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Wall St. Prices Jolted By Libyan Oil Policy

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Reuters).

The stock market, which has been super sensitive to developments on the international oil scene, finished lower today for the first time in three sessions.

Even before the market opened investors' hopes for an early lifting of the Arab oil embargo against the United States were jolted by a report from Tripoli in which Libya's foreign minister expressed opposition to ending the boycott.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.92 to 863.08, erasing about half the gain in the blue chip barometer in the two previous days.

The New York Stock Exchange common stock index was off about 0.11 to 51.72, while declines led advances by around 75 issues.

Turnover was 15.98 million shares, compared with 16.87 million yesterday.

Some analysts suggested that investors also may have been disappointed by the failure of major banks to follow the 1/4-point cut to 9 1/2 percent in the prime rate announced by Morgan Guaranty Trust yesterday.

Procter & Gamble fell 3 1/4 to 99 1/2 after reporting flat per-share quarterly earnings.

Other point-sized issues included Communications Satellite down 1 5/8 to 33 1/8, Walt Disney 1 to 44 3/4, IBM 1 1/2 to 246 1/2, Du Pont 4 1/4 to 181 1/2, and General Motors 2 1/4 to 51. GM reported a sharp decline in mid-January car sales.

Mountain Fuel Supply lost 3 to 44.

Heavily-traded Colonial Penn dropped 1 1/4 to 43 on over 600,000 shares, mostly the result of the large block transaction.

Tamco climbed 1 3/8 to 28 3/4. It reported higher earnings for the year, and raised the quarterly dividend.

Low-priced Latrobe Steel gained 3/4 to 8. It reported sharply higher per-share operating net for the year.

Gold mining shares also climbed sharply following an advance in the price of gold bullion in London.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.06. Champion Stone Builders was most active, losing 1/8 to 4 7/8 on volume of 121,900.

Reliance Ends Pergamon Bid
From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Reliance Group (formerly Leasco) said today it will not bid for Pergamon Press Ltd. nor proceed with its resolutions to reconstruct the Pergamon board.

The U.S. company said its decision followed the recent announcement by Singer & Friedlander that it will offer 12 pence cash for all issued ordinary shares of Pergamon on behalf of Microforms International Marketing Corp.

Pergamon's board, with its adviser Samuel Montagu & Co., will recommend acceptance by shareholders of the Microforms offer.

Microforms is a U.S.-based family company of Robert Maxwell, former Pergamon chairman and owner of 28 percent of its shares.

Reliance has been holding 38 percent of Pergamon shares—the share quote of which has been suspended since 1969—after Leasco's abortive takeover bid for the technical book publisher. U.K. institutions hold nearly 20 percent.

A Reliance spokesman would not say if the U.S.-based computer and leasing concern would tender its holdings.

The Reliance statement said the company "will not now be making a bid for Pergamon." However, it is still possible that a bid could be made later if the Maxwell bid is not successful.

Seine Expressway Set
PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuters).—Construction of an expressway along the Left Bank of the Seine will begin on June 1 and be completed in 1976, city authorities announced today.

Mitsubishi Eyes Petrochemicals Plant in Canada

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ).

Three companies of Japan's giant Mitsubishi group are seeking to establish a multi-billion-dollar oil refining and petrochemical complex in Canada's Alberta Province that would make use of the extensive deposits of tar sands located there, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co. said today.

Officials said a team from Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Metal Corp. is in Canada discussing the possibility of a joint venture with Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd.

The officials did not dispute recent reports from Canada that funding could run as high as \$6 billion spread over four or more years.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Mutual Funds	New York (AP)	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask									
Closing prices on Jan. 24, 1974																		
The following funds are supervised by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. and are sold at the prices at which securities dealers have bought or sold securities (net asset value) or bought or sold shares of common stock.																		
Chargé Thursday.																		
AGF Fnd	4.40																	
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Prices						
	Jul	23.25	23.40	22.95	23.03	23.50
	Aug	22.35	22.65	22.25	22.35	22.75
486.8	Sep	21.38	21.60	21.10	21.40	21.95
	Oct	20.40	20.95	20.40	20.60	21.00
at-age	Dec	20.10	20.35	19.90	20.15	20.50
SOYBEAN MEAL..						
	Mar	162.00	164.00	161.00	163.50	161.00
	May	162.00	165.00	161.50	164.00	161.50

B-SIDE		A-Side		N-Minimal	
Feb	361.50	364.60	360.50	364.00	374.20
Mar	370.00	370.00	360.00	370.00	365.00
Jun	372.80	384.00	383.50	374.00	385.00
Aug	375.00	394.00	395.00	384.00	395.00
Oct	380.00	395.00	395.00	385.00	395.00
Dec	401.00	425.00	420.00	405.00	425.00
Feb	404.50	407.00	404.00	407.00	397.00
Mar	408.00	429.00	426.00	409.00	399.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	
Feb	49.25 49.50 48.65 48.65 49.07 49.50
Mar	51.65 52.00 52.07 52.07 52.07 52.07
Apr	52.00 52.00 52.00 52.00 52.00 52.00
May	50.75 52.00 51.51 51.50 52.00 52.00

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BAGHDAD, Jan. 24 (Reuters)—Iraq's President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr has turned down an invitation from President Nixon to visit Washington for an international meeting on the world

In a reply made public here today, President Bakr said that such vital issues should be dealt with inside the framework of the United Nations.

President Nixon earlier this month invited Iraq and 12 other oil-producing countries to discuss the use of energy and other economic issues with representatives of leading oil-consumer states.

President Bakr said that all countries are energy-consumers.

CHICAGO FUTURES					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Mar	5.57	5.62½	5.47	5.54	5.47
May	5.26	5.32	5.15	5.27	5.19
Jul	4.61	4.66	4.52	4.62	4.56½
Sep	4.58	4.62	4.47	4.58	4.52
Dec	4.62	4.66	4.54	4.62	4.56

CORN					
Mar	2.82 1/4	2.84 1/4	2.79 1/4	2.84 1/4	2.81
May	2.86 1/4	2.88 1/4	2.83	2.87 1/4	2.83 1/4
Jul	2.87 1/4	2.90 1/4	2.85	2.90 1/4	2.85 1/4
Sep	2.80	2.83	2.77	2.81 1/4	2.78 1/4
Dec	2.81 1/4	2.85	2.75	2.83 1/4	2.80
Mar	2.82	2.87 1/4	2.61	2.86	2.66 1/4
SOYBEANS					
Mar	6.36	6.31	6.20 1/4	6.27	6.26 1/4
May	6.30	6.37	6.29	6.32	6.30
Jul	6.36	6.39	6.31	6.34 1/4	6.34 1/4
Aug	6.31	6.36	6.29	6.32	6.28
Sep	6.35	6.41	6.25	6.38	6.28
Oct	6.37	6.47	6.27	6.35	6.29
Jan	6.25	6.26 1/4	6.22	6.24	6.25
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	27.00	27.30	26.50	27.10	27.15
May	26.75	26.90	26.25	26.55	26.45

Aug	---	---	---	n53.30	n53.20
Sales: Feb 893; Mar 558; Apr 102; May					
118; Jun 60; July 12; Aug 9.					
LIVE NOGS					
Feb	44.30	44.50	43.50	43.65	44.60
Apr	44.50	44.70	43.52	43.65	48.10
Jun	47.15	47.45	45.87	46.70	47.35
Jul	47.70	47.75	46.32	47.00	47.80
Aug	46.20	46.50	45.20	45.90	46.70

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Dec	44.65	44.65	43.50	43.90	45.05
Jan	44.65	44.65	43.50	43.90	45.05
Sales: Feb 1224; Apr 1973; June 7062					
July 2017; Aug 744; Oct 49; Dec 22.					
FROZEN POB BELLIES					
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Dec	60.30	60.40	59.25	59.85	60.50
Jan	60.30	60.40	59.17	59.45	60.50
Feb	60.30	60.40	59.17	59.45	60.50
Mar	61.50	61.50	60.30	60.20	61.25
Apr	61.50	61.50	60.30	60.20	61.25
May	59.25	59.65	58.45	58.30	59.60
June	57.55	56.35	54.00	54.00	55.25
Sales: Feb 5405; Apr 8405; May 5495; June 2256					
July 1520; Aug 1520; Sept 1520; Oct 1520					
Nov 1520; Inland: Feb 7665; March 2310;					
May 1908; July 1585; Aug 531; Feb 261;					
March 5.					
B-Bld; A-Asked; N-Nominal.					

Dividends	9.18	10.03	TruS	12.00	9.18
Convrt	2.90	3.17	True Am	4.87	
Equity	2.90	3.17	Imp Cap	8.40	9.18
Fund	9.94	10.86	Imp Gh	6.66	7.32
Growth	5.54	6.05	IndF Am	12.6	13.77
Incom	9.33	10.20	Inc Bost	5.75	6.30
Vent	2.62	2.86	Industry	3.10	3.39
			INTGN	8.59	9.28
Colo Grth	11.41	N.L.	Int Invest	17.94	19.66
Crowth AB	1.09	1.18	Inver Gth	8.74	N.L.
Crowth C	1.3	1.50			

[illegible]

Plig FS	13.35	V81 U	5.85	5.85
Pig Fd	7.14	7.80	Incom	478.45
Mos C	3.21	3.52	Lev Grt	6.21
Incom	8.58	9.38	Spl Slt	2.16
Pine SI	30.21	H.L.	Vance - Sendor:	
Pine Tree	2.58		Invest	6.74
Pioneer Fund:			Comm	6.99
Enrhp	6.80	7.23	Speci	6.45
Fund	11.44	12.39	Vanderbr	3.78
II	10.13	10.07	Vand	1.02

[illegible]

Denmark 7½-86...	104 3	92	BRK 5-86...
New Cor 8-86...	102	143	Richardson 8-
owen 7½-86...	99½	100½	S.A.S. 8.33...
O.F. 8½-86...	101½	102½	Scott 8¼-86...
I.B. 7½-86...	99½	91½	Shen 8-86...
ss 7½-86...	99½	100½	Shell 7½-86...
ss 8-86 Nov...	99	100	St. Ind. 6½-86
Scot 8½-86...	94½	95½	St. Ind. 8½-89.
inMipBk 9½-86...	98½	99½	St. Africa 8-87.
			Subson 0. 87

Chiric Chiric 7-22...	932	941	Tenneco 7-25-77
Chiric 8-81...	933	942	Tesla 7-25-77
Chiric 8-81...	934	943	Tesla 7-25-77
Chiric 8-81...	935	944	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	936	945	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	937	946	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	938	947	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	939	948	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	940	949	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	941	950	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	942	951	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	943	952	Transamerica 8-81
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Chiric 8-81...	1002	1011	Transamerica 8-81
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Chiric 8-81...	1004	1013	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	1005	1014	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	1006	1015	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	1007	1016	Transamerica 8-81
Chiric 8-81...	1008		

98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551
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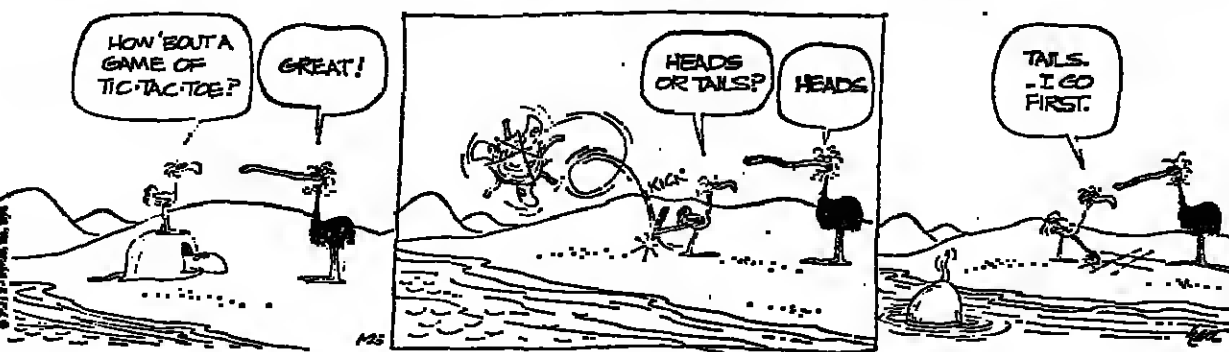
American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Div	Yield	Change
30-34-38-42-46-50-54-58-62-66-70-74-78-82-86-90-94-98-102-106-110-114-118-122-126-130-134-138-142-146-150-154-158-162-166-170-174-178-182-186-190-194-198-202-206-210-214-218-222-226-230-234-238-242-246-250-254-258-262-266-270-274-278-282-286-290-294-298-302-306-310-314-318-322-326-330-334-338-342-346-350-354-358-362-366-370-374-378-382-386-390-394-398-402-406-410-414-418-422-426-430-434-438-442-446-450-454-458-462-466-470-474-478-482-486-490-494-498-502-506-510-514-518-522-526-530-534-538-542-546-550-554-558-562-566-570-574-578-582-586-590-594-598-602-606-610-614-618-622-626-630-634-638-642-646-650-654-658-662-666-670-674-678-682-686-690-694-698-702-706-710-714-718-722-726-730-734-738-742-746-750-754-758-762-766-770-774-778-782-786-790-794-798-802-806-810-814-818-822-826-830-834-838-842-846-850-854-858-862-866-870-874-878-882-886-890-894-898-902-906-910-914-918-922-926-930-934-938-942-946-950-954-958-962-966-970-974-978-982-986-990-994-998-1002-1006-1010-1014-1018-1022-1026-1030-1034-1038-1042-1046-1050-1054-1058-1062-1066-1070-1074-1078-1082-1086-1090-1094-1098-1102-1106-1110-1114-1118-1122-1126-1130-1134-1138-1142-1146-1150-1154-1158-1162-1166-1170-1174-1178-1182-1186-1190-1194-1198-1202-1206-1210-1214-1218-1222-1226-1230-1234-1238-1242-1246-1250-1254-1258-1262-1266-1270-1274-1278-1282-1286-1290-1294-1298-1302-1306-1310-1314-1318-1322-1326-1330-1334-1338-1342-1346-1350-1354-1358-1362-1366-1370-1374-1378-1382-1386-1390-1394-1398-1402-1406-1410-1414-1418-1422-1426-1430-1434-1438-1442-1446-1450-1454-1458-1462-1466-1470-1474-1478-1482-1486-1490-1494-1498-1502-1506-1510-1514-1518-1522-1526-1530-1534-1538-1542-1546-1550-1554-1558-1562-1566-1570-1574-1578-1582-1586-1590-1594-1598-1602-1606-1610-1614-1618-1622-1626-1630-1634-1638-1642-1646-1650-1654-1658-1662-1666-1670-1674-1678-1682-1686-1690-1694-1698-1702-1706-1710-1714-1718-1722-1726-1730-1734-1738-1742-1746-1750-1754-1758-1762-1766-1770-1774-1778-1782-1786-1790-1794-1798-1802-1806-1810-1814-1818-1822-1826-1830-1834-1838-1842-1846-1850-1854-1858-1862-1866-1870-1874-1878-1882-1886-1890-1894-1898-1902-1906-1910-1914-1918-1922-1926-1930-1934-1938-1942-1946-1950-1954-1958-1962-1966-1970-1974-1978-1982-1986-1990-1994-1998-2002-2006-2010-2014-2018-2022-2026-2030-2034-2038-2042-2046-2050-2054-2058-2062-2066-2070-2074-2078-2082-2086-2090-2094-2098-2102-2106-2110-2114-2118-2122-2126-2130-2134-2138-2142-2146-2150-2154-2158-2162-2166-2170-2174-2178-2182-2186-2190-2194-2198-2202-2206-2210-2214-2218-2222-2226-2230-2234-2238-2242-2246-2250-2254-2258-2262-2266-2270-2274-2278-2282-2286-2290-2294-2298-2302-2306-2310-2314-2318-2322-2326-2330-2334-2338-2342-2346-2350-2354-2358-2362-2366-2370-2374-2378-2382-2386-2390-2394-2398-2402-2406-2410-2414-2418-2422-2426-2430-2434-2438-2442-2446-2450-2454-2458-2462-2466-2470-2474-2478-2482-2486-2490-2494-2498-2502-2506-2510-2514-2518-2522-2526-2530-2534-2538-2542-2546-2550-2554-2558-2562-2566-2570-2574-2578-2582-2586-2590-2594-2598-2602-2606-2610-2614-2618-2622-2626-2630-2634-2638-2642-2646-2650-2654-2658-2662-2666-2670-2674-2678-2682-2686-2690-2694-2698-2702-2706-2710-2714-2718-2722-2726-2730-2734-2738-2742-2746-2750-2754-2758-2762-2766-2770-2774-2778-2782-2786-2790-2794-2798-2802-2806-2810-2814-2818-2822-2826-2830-2834-2838-2842-2846-2850-2854-2858-2862-2866-2870-2874-2878-2882-2886-2890-2894-2898-2902-2906-2910-2914-2918-2922-2926-2930-2934-2938-2942-2946-2950-2954-2958-2962-2966-2970-2974-2978-2982-2986-2990-2994-2998-3002-3006-3010-3014-3018-3022-3026-3030-3034-3038-3042-3046-3050-3054-3058-3062-3066-3070-3074-3078-3082-3086-3090-3094-3098-3102-3106-3110-3114-3118-3122-3126-3130-3134-3138-3142-3146-3150-3154-3158-3162-3166-3170-3174-3178-3182-3186-3190-3194-3198-3202-3206-3210-3214-3218-3222-3226-3230-3234-3238-3242-3246-3250-3254-3258-3262-3266-3270-3274-3278-3282-3286-3290-3294-3298-3302-3306-3310-3314-3318-3322-3326-3330-3334-3338-3342-3346-3350-3354-3358-3362-3366-3370-3374-3378-3382-3386-3390-3394-3398-3402-3406-3410-3414-3418-3422-3426-3430-3434-3438-3442-3446-3450-3454-3458-3462-3466-3470-3474-3478-3482-3486-3490-3494-3498-3502-3506-3510-3514-3518-3522-3526-3530-3534-3538-3542-3546-3550-3554-3558-3562-3566-3570-3574-3578-3582-3586-3590-3594-3598-3602-3606-3610-3614-3618-3622-3626-3630-3634-3638-3642-3646-3650-3654-3658-3662-3666-3670-3674-3678-3682-3686-3690-3694-3698-3702-3706-3710-3714-3718-3722-3726-3730-3734-3738-3742-3746-3750-3754-3758-3762-3766-3770-3774-3778-3782-3786-3790-3794-3798-3802-3806-3810-3814-3818-3822-3826-3830-3834-3838-3842-3846-3850-3854-3858-3862-3866-3870-3874-3878-3882-3886-3890-3894-3898-3902-3906-3910-3914-3918-3922-3926-3930-3934-3938-3942-3946-3950-3954-3958-3962-3966-3970-3974-3978-3982-3986-3990-3994-3998-4002-4006-4010-4014-4018-4022-4026-4030-4034-4038-4042-4046-4050-4054-4058-4062-4066-4070-4074-4078-4082-4086-4090-4094-4098-4102-4106-4110-4114-4118-4122-4126-4130-4134-4138-4142-4146-4150-4154-4158-4162-4166-4170-4174-4178-4182-4186-4190-4194-4198-4202-4206-4210-4214-4218-4222-4226-4230-4234-4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PEANUTS



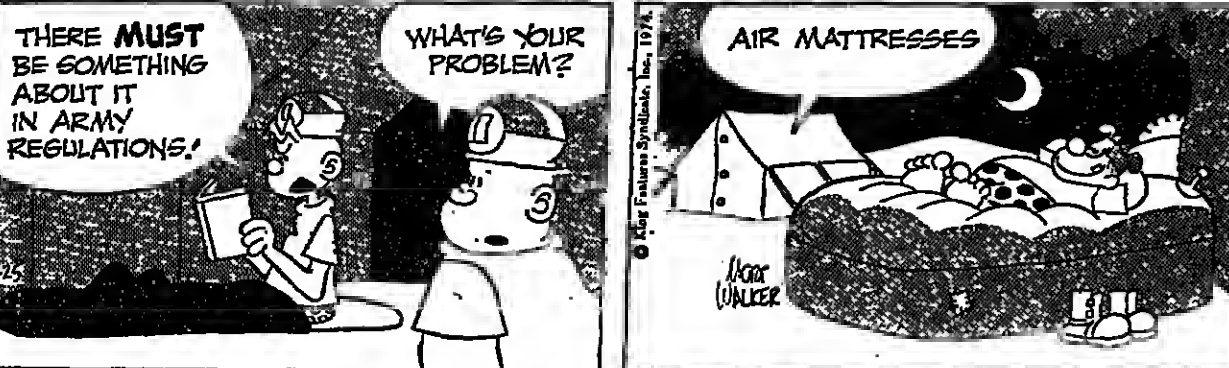
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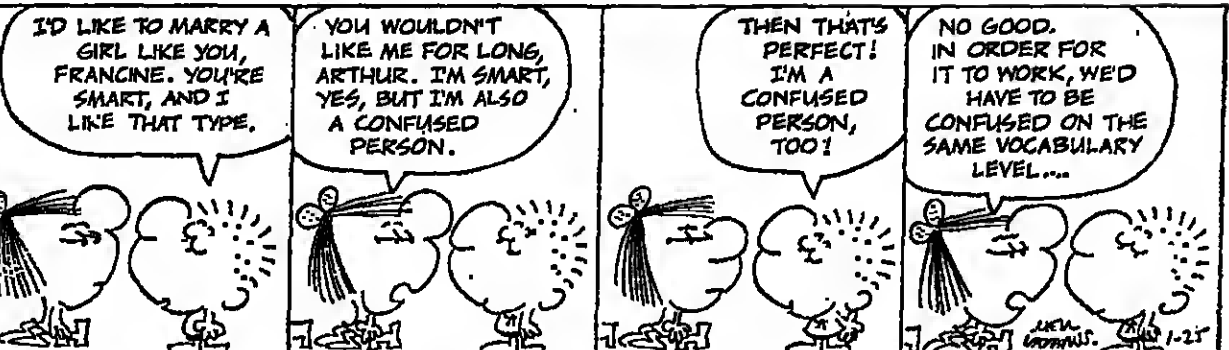
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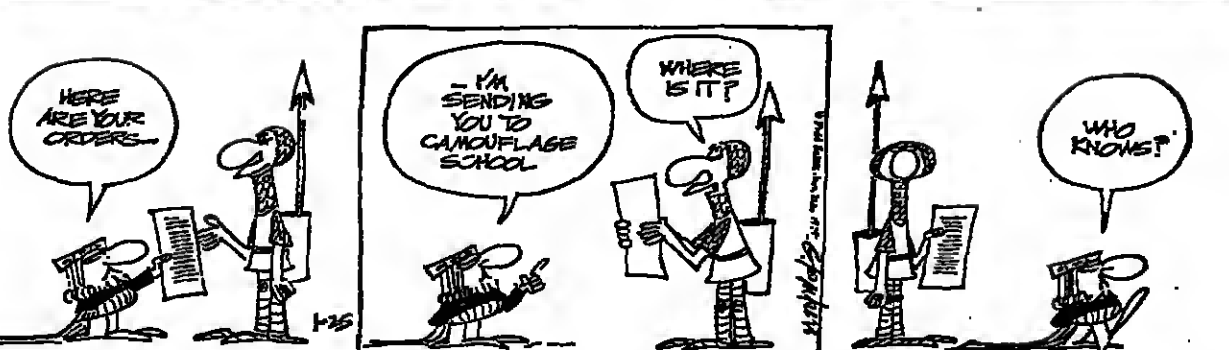
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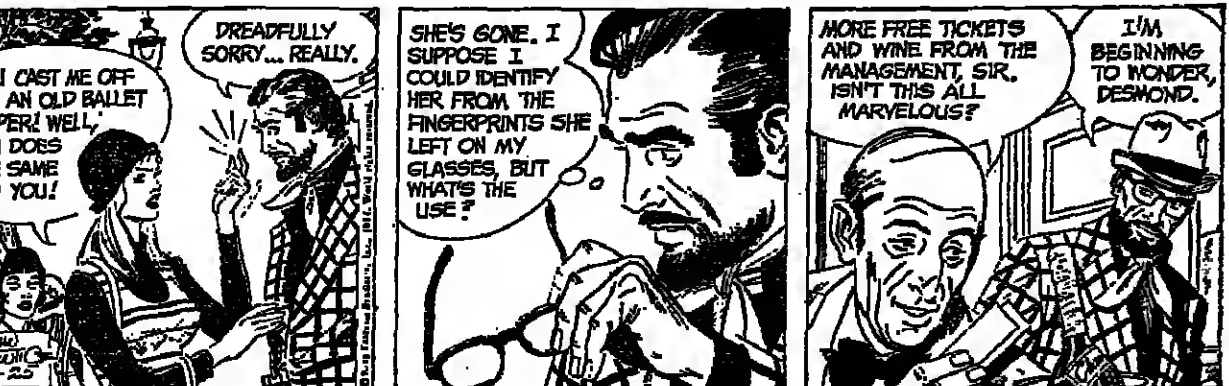
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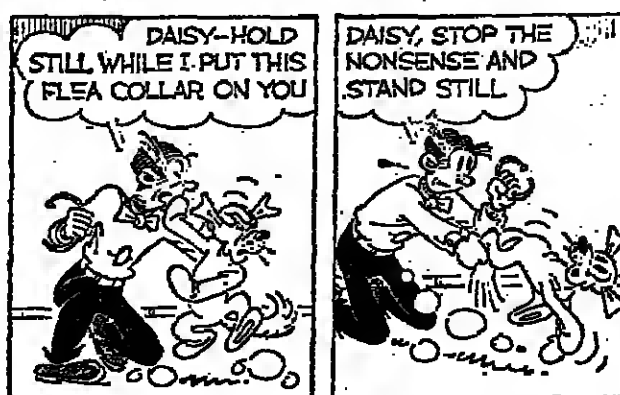
P.O.G.



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North and South died with death on the diagrammed deal and won. South opened in third seat with three spades. West made a take-out double, and North raised boldly to four spades. His two honor cards were both going to work in a spade contract, and he did not see much prospect of successful defense against four hearts.

As it turned out, East-West can make five hearts, thanks to favorable distribution. But doubling four spades was a better proposition, since it offered a hope of collecting 500 points, with little risk. As the cards lie, it seems that South has five losers in spades. If the diamond king had been in the North hand, a spade contract would make nine tricks, but hearts would only make 10 for East-West.

East doubled four spades, showing a modulus of strength, and this ended the bidding. West led two high clubs, and continued with a third round. This was an obvious move, and it seemed safe. But it turned out to be fatal.

South ruffed and led five hearts to the heart ace and hope East held the diamond ace, but it seemed more likely that West held that vital card. So South made his last trump, squeezing West in a peculiar way. He needed the club jack, and a discard of the diamond queen would have allowed South to lead the diamond four. So West threw a heart and was now set up for an end play.

South led to the heart ace and played the last club from dummy, discarding his remaining heart. West was in, and the diamond king made the last trick.

So South escaped triumphantly for a loss of 200 points, almost a top score, since most East-West pairs scored a game in hearts.

rounds of trumps to reach this position.

NORTH
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ 9 7
 ♦ 8
 ♣ 9

WEST
 ♠ J 8
 ♥ Q 4
 ♦ J 3

EAST
 ♠ K Q 10
 ♥ J 8
 ♦ 5 4

SOUTH
 ♠ 5
 ♥ 6 3
 ♦ K 4
 ♣ —

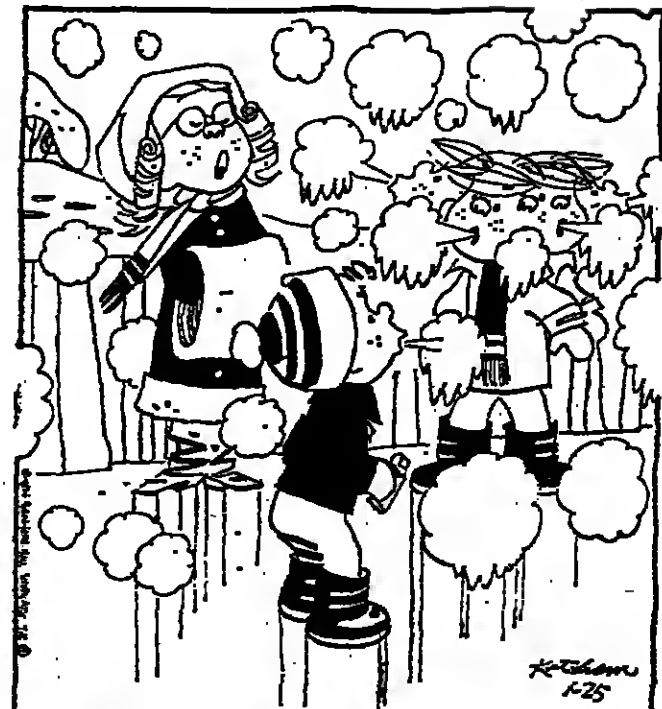
The simple play for South was to lead to the heart ace and hope East held the diamond ace, but it seemed more likely that West held that vital card. So South made his last trump, squeezing West in a peculiar way. He needed the club jack, and a discard of the diamond queen would have allowed South to lead the diamond four. So West threw a heart and was now set up for an end play.

South led to the heart ace and played the last club from dummy, discarding his remaining heart. West was in, and the diamond king made the last trick.

So South escaped triumphantly for a loss of 200 points, almost a top score, since most East-West pairs scored a game in hearts.

By contrast, Eric Cochrane's book is fascinating. Prof. Cochrane has attempted an original structural approach to the writing of this history—and one which has made great demands on his skill as a writer as well as his knowledge as a scholar. He has rejected a purely narrative approach to his subject. We are not led, as in Prof. Lane's Venice, from decade to decade, from century to century. Prof. Cochrane chooses leading figures—Cosimo I. Ammirato, Galileo, Magalotti, Lami and Giannini—whose lives roughly cover the period about which he wishes to write and then he reweaves through their lives the Florence of their day—the political history.

DENNIS THE MENACE



'I TOLD YOU EATING CRAYONS WOULDN'T COLOR YOUR BREATH.'

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WYSOH

PEROW

FEANED

PROPHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FABLE JERKY ESTATE PICKY

Answer: Marine formations—REEFS

BOOKS

FLORENCE IN THE FORGOTTEN CENTURIES 1527-1800

A History of Florence and the Florentines in the Age of the Grand Dukes

By Eric Cochrane. Illustrated. University of Chicago Press. 593 pp. \$12.50.

VENICE

A Maritime Nation

By Frederic C. Lane. Johns Hopkins University Press. 565 pp. Cloth, \$17.50. Paper, \$6.95.

Reviewed by J.H. Plumb

ONE brilliant, one dull, both fascinating. Fascinating because Florence and Venice are among the great cities of the world, not merely physically beautiful as they both are, but because for century after century their contribution to the arts and sciences of life has been quite remarkable. They were also creative cities in politics. Florence was far more experimental than Venice, forced as it was to adapt to those powerful external political forces—empire and papacy—which Venice managed to keep just at arm's length and so preserve for century after century a most remarkable oligarchy; remarkable because of the intimate checks and balances which preserved some liberty, allowed considerable participation in politics, kept corruption within tolerable limits and created great stability.

Fascinating and spectacular as the story of Venice is, it has not been well served by its historians. Certainly aspects of Venetian history—its economic growth, its diplomatic skill, its involvement in the Crusades, its wars against the Turks, its treatment of poverty and certainly its architecture and artistic contribution—have fascinated great scholars and produced excellent monographs. But there are scarcely any good one-volume histories of Venice. Frederic Lane's book will help to fill that gap.

Prof. Lane is a careful scholar, deeply versed in Venetian history. He covers most comprehensively the story of Venice's rise from the mud flats and timber buildings in the lagoon to imperial greatness. He mentions Bellini, Carpaccio, Giorgione, Titian, Veronese, Guardi, Canaletto and the rest in a brief informative sentence or two. But, frankly, it is all very dull; a factually informative textbook which never bursts into life, never conjures out of the past the flavor of Venetian life and culture.

Neither is there any particularly acute intellectual analysis of Venice's singular triumphs. And yet it is an achievement to set down so clearly, so accurately and so comprehensively the story of Venice.

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But Magalotti is a different matter—a minor literary figure of no European significance who drifted first about Europe and then about Tuscany, saving careers by the dozen and settling on none. And yet Prof. Cochrane makes him not only sympathetic—a tour de force in itself—but also almost important. A historian who can make Magalotti exciting can achieve anything.

J.H. Plumb is professor of modern history at the University of Cambridge.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS
 1 N.M. art colony
 5 West German area
 9 Manila hemp
 14 Parliament or roast
 15 Omelette
 16 Anguish
 17 Scope
 18 At the end — (done for)
 20 Medicinal plant
 22 Thickener
 23 Farm animals
 24 Teles
 26 African ravine
 28 Bottling-plant machines
 32 U.S. poet
 36 World aid org.
 37 Consumed items
 38 Paris subways
 39 Made allowances
 43 Steinbeck's half-wit
 44 Italian port: Abbr.
 45 Vegetable
 46 Sidestep
 47 Flutes
 50 Music group —
 52 — cry

DOWN
 1 Cafeteria item
 2 Subtle quality
 3 Hebrew measure
 4 Thin
 5 Tourist attraction
 6 —, Wiederschen
 7 Eager
 8 Freshness
 9 Help-wanted items
 10 Make a hole
 11 Near the deck
 12 Manage somehow
 13 Son of Zeus
 19 High note
 21 Sweet-talk
 25 Mr. Thomas
 27 One of the pool ends
 28 Cotton thread
 29 Russian co-op
 30 Nigerian province
 31 Female of the ruff
 32 Complain
 33 Seculsive one
 35 These, in Spain
 38 Durable one
 40 Certain position
 41 Layer
 42 Ten: Prefix
 47 Printing-press handle
 48 Hairpiece
 49 Clothing merchant
 51 P.I. tree
 53 Fine steed
 54 "Damn Yankees" girl
 55 Start the row-lette game
 57 Memento of a scrape
 59 Poe's "volume of forgotten
 60 Egyptian goddess
 61 Relative of Rahr
 63 Tunisian title
 64 Period

